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NEW SERIES.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

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LONDON, AUGUST 23, 1862.

NEXT SESSION.

THE Parliamentary Session is only just over, and people are already speculating as to what the Session of next year will bring forth. According to the Conservatives and the Manchester party, Lord Palmerston's Cabinet must break up, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli will come into power, and Messrs. Cobden and Bright will take their seats on the Opposition benches. By this arrangement Mr. Cobden would still find himself on the same side as Lord Palmerston, and the necessities of their position would compel them, notwithstanding their mutual antipathy, to some extent to work together. Another curious result would be, that as Lord Palmerston has hitherto kept his position at the head of a Government professing Liberal principles by behaving practically as a Conservative, so Lord Perby, to maintain his Conservative Cabinet in existence,

even for a single Session, would have to introduce, or at least to Disraeli, when, in speaking of the party to which he has promise the introduction of, some liberal measures. The Conservatives boasted all through last Session that Lord Palmerston was doing their work for them, and that when he ceased to do it they would turn him out. If they should reach the longedfor heights of office next spring, they will find themselves in an analogous position, and will at least have to make a pretence of doing a portion of the work desired by a section of the Liberal party. Otherwise, the Whigs, the Radicals, and the Manchester party will be able to turn them out at least as easily as they combined with the Radicals and the Manchester party, will be able to turn out the present Govern-

The possible policy of the Derby-Disraeli Cabinet, should it come into power, was indicated, or at least suggested, by Mr.

attached himself, he applied to it the ancient epithet of "Tory" instead of the modern one of "Conservative." "Toryism" is generally looked upon as exaggerated "Conservatism," as being to "Conservatism" what "Radicalism" is to "Liberalism;" and it is notorious that the title of "Conservative" was not adopted until that of "Tory" had become thoroughly unpopular. In the present day, if a man describes himself as "a Conservative but not a Tory," he wishes people to understand that he is in favour of maintaining the principles of the English Constitution, but at the same time is not opposed to moderate and progressive reforms. Nevertheless, the "Conservatives" set their faces against Catholic emancipation and against the repeal of the corn laws, neither of which involved the sacrifice of any constitutional



WATCHING THE CORN,

principles; and they seem at last convinced that, by the policy they have favoured at home and abroad, they have impressed the people of England with the idea that "Conservatism" means keeping things precisely as they are, or, in one word. stagnation.

"Toryism," on the other hand, was not unpopular in England until the Tories rendered themselves odious to the great bady of the nation by their opposition to the Reform Bill, and soon afterwards abandoned the name which their party had borne when it was directed by some of the greatest and most esteemed Ministers that England has ever possessed. The Conservatives naturally look back with regret and envy to the happy position enjoyed long since by their predecessors; and, asking themselves how it is that they have fallen from this high estate, they suddenly remember that ancient Torvism contained an expansive element, and did not mean the preservation of the English Constitution in a state of petrification. This is not merely a theory of ours. It has been put forward lately in reveral Conservative newspapers and reviews, and it is really framed on a basis of historical truth. When we find the name of "Tory" adopted openly in the House of Commons by one of the leaders of what is at present known as the "Conservative' party, we naturally conclude that the views expressed by certain Comercative journals are also entertained by the Conservative chiefs; that the old party name is now considered preferable to the comparatively new one; that Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli are henceforth to style themselves Tories; and also that Toryism is to mean something very liberal and "expansive,"

There is a good deal in a name, in spite of Shakspeare'. (or rather Romeo's) doubtful query on the subject : and whatever the ancient signification of Toryism may have been before Toryism and Radicalism came into collision. and before Toryism made itself unpopular by its blind opposition to Parliamentary Reform, it will be difficult to make the House of Commons, and impossible to make the country, accept it in its old historical sense, and to regard it as anything like a tolerably liberal creed. At least it will be impossible, unless Teryism presents itself in such colours as it has scarcely once appeared in since the Peace of 1815; though, of course, if it ceases to be what men of the present generation have found it to be in practice, no sensible person will quarrel with it on a mere question of title.

If Mr. Disraeli does not mean, in reviving the almost forgotten word "Tory," to give it what we have stated to be the signification now attached to it (with or without reason) by his party, what other explanation can there be of his reiterated use of a word which, in its ordinary acceptation, inspires so few persons in the present day with sympathy? If the House of Commons had lately been the scene of any violent demonstrations of Radicalism, one might think that Mr. Disraeli and the Conservatives wished to meet extremes by extremes, and that they had determined to oppose a strong desire for fundamental changes by the strongest form of Conservatism, or what people generally understand by "Toryism." But the fact is that the voice of the ultra-Liberal has scarcely ever been raised this Session, and not once with any real success; while even the moderate Reformers bave been remarkably quiet on the subject of their moderate reforms. When Parliament was on the point of being prorogued, Mr. Cox, in a House which numbered scarcely a dozen Members, asked Lord Palmerston, in the tone of a schoolbry who expected to be whipped, if he would be kind enough to occupy his spare time during the recess in preparing the plan of a Reform Bill, and almost apologised for troubling him about such a matter at all. But the general feeling in the country is certainly not that the Liberal Members have displayed any undue activity or energy, and Mr. Disraeli knows that it is not by opposing reforms (were there any to oppose), but by appearing to favour them, that he and his party can keep in office, if they ever again get there.

WATCHING THE CORN.

WATCHING THE CORN.

EVEN before the days of "Little Boy Blue" of famous memory, whose constitutional fethorgy led him to slumber under the hoyears instead of recalling by a blast upon his horn the predatory flocks and herds committed to his charge; even before those days, when ever they were, the tending of sheep and the watching of com have been accepted as the most healthful, innocent, and delightful occupations of mu kind. It is possibly only amongst fown-dwellers, however, that this opinion is established, and even where it is held in most esteem it will be discovered that the happiness of this primitive mode of life consists in the few luxuries desired by its followers. "To swing upon a rate and eat fat bacon all day long" was the ultimate carlie to to which the country lad is said to have reduced the possible felicity of the kingly office. And truly it requires no little anxiety to achieve the possession even of sufficient bread at discontamongs; the rural population—say in Dorsetshire, for instance—while my attempt on their part to resort to the asking of alms, or even in he pangs of hunger to pull a turnip from a field, will bring down upon them the panalties inflicted by the "Great Unpaid," who sit with much courage and dignity upon county magisterial benches. Ruttle thy clappers little man, and frighten the birds who become cluttons after the ruddy grain. Thy own dinner, let us hope, is plantiful, however coarse, for the institution of the scaucrow and the bird-clappers survive m thee, and will servive we hope when the folly and iniquity of sparrow-clubs—hall have been universally acknowledged.

THE INTERIOR OF ACSTRALIA.—Australian letters which are to hand contain news of some interest. Mr. Landsborough, one of the Quenchland explorers, sent in search of the Burke and Wills expedition, bad returned to the Darling lifter having crossed the continent from the Gulf of Carpentaria. His despatches show that the interior is a most fertilecountry, well watered, and admirably adapted for agricultural pursuits. It was proposed to found a settlement on the Gulf of Carpentaria. The expert duty on gold was to he reduced on the lat of July from 2s. 6d. per ounce to 1s. 64. The effect of this was to cause shipments to be held back until after the last of July. This mall, therefore, only brings news of the sailing of three gold slabs Inthis country, with \$1,571; uncess, considerably less than the average quantity. A gold coort, on its way from Lachlan to Sydney, was eth last on the Urth of June by a desparado, named Gardiner, and twelve of his commanions. They fired on the troopers and distabled them and cardiot of all out that out me Urth of June 1 They ware in the protocal, and our paralleless. A considerable for the supplication of the content of the content

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

The national file of the 15th passed off in Paris without being marked by the exposition of Imperial policy which a few days back was confidently looked for. There was no reception of the Corps Diplomatique, and, of course, no Lepetial speech. There were this degivings in churches, and gratuitous performances in theatres, and fireworks and illuminations, and much rain. M. Thouvened entertrined the diplomatic body at a dinner, and the Papal Nancio proposed the health of the Emperor. But nothing in which the public out of France could feel very much interest a spears to have taken place. The Emperor reviewed on the 14th the National Guard of the Scine, the tracops of the Imperial Guard, and those of the first corps d'armée. The Emperor was on horseback, and was accompanied by Prince Napoleon and the Prince Imperial. The Empress was on the ground in a curiage. The review took place in the Camaps de Mars.

ITALY.

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ITALY.

No reliable or definite news has yet arrived from Sicily. What were Gardondd's plants or of jects, it is uterly impossible to believe that his industree and power can be of the facial r and feeble character which has been represented by the Government pages. It is plain enough that the Government is not master of these tration; and yet, if we are to believe telegraous which reach us from Tarin, the volunteer movement in Sicily is on the very eve of suppression. The Royal troops are reported to larve completely surrounded Gardond's bund, and the community, it is announced, was about to summon them formally to lay down their arms. There can be little doubt that this demand will not be complised with and it is painful to have to conjecture what the next act in this extraordinary drawn is from other sources by no means confirm the Turin representations. According to some informants, there is not the slightest appearance at present of Gardondi being surrounded or of anybody attempting to surround him. It is impossible now to decide which story is true. A very strong feeling has set in against fatancia and his Government, and it is even ascerted that their di miscal from the councils of Victor Emmunuel was probably the main object of Gardondi's movements; and this idea receives confirmation in a letter which the Gordon has written the King, and in which he promises to return to his Cappera home upon condition that Ratazel withdraws from office and that the Roman question is taken up by the Capineta. This means, we suppose, that a problematic has been published ordering the society not to hold any more resulting; in other words, that a public association will be converted into a scent organisation.

Pepalar demonstrations are taking place in various cities of the Peninala. On the organisation processed in the ribbons attached to the flagstaffs bearing the mitional colours. These ribbons attached to the flagstaffs bearing the antiona

PORTUGAL.

There is a great secreity of breadstuffs in Portugal, and a Royal deered opening the Portuguese ports for the importation of grain until the lat of April next has been published. Some disturbances have broken out at the Azores respecting the collection of the taxes, and the Government is about to dispatch troops thither.

AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria, perfectly cauch, returned to Schönbraum on the 15th of this month. There were on the occasion great demonstrations of joy at Vienna, where the Empress is very much beloved. The Emperor manifested his gratitude for the sentiments of the population by a letter specially addressed to the President of the Council of Ministers, Archibike Ragnier.

A Vienna letter of the 15th inst. says:—

A vienna letter of the 15th inst, says:—
Garibaldi's expedition greatly occupies attention here in the moneyed and political circles. Little faith is put in the declarations of the Predmontese Government, at least as to what concerns the personal and special policy of King Victor Emmanuel. The Austrian press reasons in the following manner:—"If Fledmont is intriguing, in accord with Garibaldi, at least to a certain extent, it is an act of treachery unparalleled for its enormity; if the Government of the improvised Kingdom of Italy is not in accord with Garibaldi, its powerlessness to resist the encrocliments of the agitutor becomes evident."

DOLAMO

POLAND.

At Warsaw, on Friday evening, another attempt to assassinate the Marquis Wielopolski was made by a lithographic printer, named Jean Rjentsa: but, happily, the would-be murderer missed his aim, the poniard with which he was armed entering the living of the Marquis's carriage. The rullian was seized and handed over to the police by the second son of M. Wielopolski. Truly the Marquis has a churned life. Zarozinski, the man who recently at taked the Grand Duke Constantine, has been tried and condemned to be shot.

HANOVER.

The people of Harover are in a state of violent commotion, and have in some instances become riotens, on account of a new Catechism which the King, as first bishen of the Land, has been pleased to compose for his Protestant subjects. The old Catechism, introduced in 1790, was drawn up in accordance with the abstract of the celebrated Rationalists of that day, who constituted the theological faculty of Gütingen, and has for a long time been held in aversion by the orthodox. According to a letter of the Lath inst, the new catechism is based upon an old work, of which the Royal ordinance says that "our Lanching provinces formerly regarded it as a special sift of Divine grace." "It is composed," says a letter, "in a completely obsolete style: teaches the personal existence of a devil, leads to a belief in magned power, extols the merit of fissing, attributes to priests the power of granting absolution; in short, it is of a nature cities to train up children in scepticism and ignorance or to plange them into funation."

MONTENEGRO.

The Turks have been driven back across the River Ricks wish considerable loss. They still continue, however, to attack the Montenegrins. Cannonading was heard on the 16th in the direction of Cettigne.

SYRIA.

A felegram from Damascus a peris the prevalence of wide-spread discontent in Syria and the state of affairs there as most serious, the revolted Belouins and Druses having refused to pay the taxes.

THE PISHOP OF LINCOLN AND THE DESTRESS IN LANCASHINE.—The Bishop of Lincoln has decided to take northing proposed meeting in that city for raising subscriptions for the relief of the distress in Lancashire. His reasons are that he has been intermed that the money which avadreacy been subscribed with he subscript for the mole of the near two months, and that he belief as appears to the general matter with a mine reflect, a when it is not he shown that the value was 100 hard a railled in the distress of the last constraint of the many constitution of the many constitutions are subscripted. The radiations again that any raise much accordance to the property of the radiation of the distribution of the many constitutions of the radiation of the many constitution of the radiation of

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

We have intelligence from A serica to the Uth inst.

There had been a recome is also, it was said in force, from Gener I of Selan's army to wishin two unless of Richard. At Malvem I of two Confe crate regiments were encountered, but they fled after a slight engagement, I saying I so prisoners and a battery in the broads of the Federals. At Navunakat the Confederates appeared in greater force, and the Federals then retired and encomped at Malvem I into retake which position a large force was said to be advancing. The Federal General Hocker's division has fallen beek from Malver. Hill to their encounterable leaving a strong guard at Haself's. The Federal General Hocker's division has fallen beek from Malver. Hill to their encounterable leaving a strong guard at Haself's. The Confederates were under the impression that the Federal army was a branching toward's Richards. They, therefore, moved down from Richmond by three roots, concentrating their forces sear Malvera. The Confederates appeared in concentrating their forces sear Malvera. The Confederates appeared in concentrating their forces sear Malvera. The Confederates appeared in concentrating their forces are my has be recovered from the city to the south side of the James River. Perillene was reported to be raging among the bullabilitants of Belenously and hundreds were dying didy. MCellen had sent a demolner across the Lames River, and it was believed that Fort Danille no. It is not the attacked from that side. General Baraside's whole common the armshed from that side. General Baraside's whole common the armshed from that side. General Baraside's whole common the armshed from that side. General Baraside's whole common the armshed from that side. General Baraside's whole common the armshed from that side. General Baraside's whole common the armshed from the side of the people. It seems, however, that the changing of the people. It seems, however, that the damphing and diffling of the people. It seems, however, that the damphing and diffling for the people. I We have intelligence from As erica to the 12th inst.

for the construction of runs and gausocaus for the occurred of Sea York II tribour.

The Federal General M-Cock has been shot by guerrillas in Alabama, whilst travelling in an ambubance. The adiair created great excitement in Nashville. Some Federal soldiers went to the neighbourhood of the occurrence, burnt some houses, and hang several men. It is runnouned that promitent Secssionists in Nashville have hand shot by example rated Unionists.

The Confidence General Margan is reported to be advancing into Exercise.

entucky, The Februl fleet below Savannah is momentarily expecting an

The Federal fleet below Savannah is momentarily expecting an attack from a powerful Confederate ram completed at Savannah. The land forces at Hilton Head are also expecting an attack from the Confederates, who are in force at Brifton.

President Davis has issued a proclamation stating that he should not have signed the cartel for the exchange of pris ness if he had known of General Pope's orders, which change war interindistrim had robbery and marder. He therefore orders that if Pope, or any consistenced officer of his command, be captured, they shall not be treated as prisoners of war, but be held in close continuous. In the event of the number of any unarmed citizen of the Sauthern Confederacy under any pretence, an equal number of commissioned officers of Pope's command will be in-mediately burg. The above regulation extends only to Pope's continuous, and as privates are in accordance with superior orders they will be tree edus privates are in accordance with superior orders they will be tree edus privates are in accordance with superior orders they will be tree edus privates are in accordance with superior orders they will be tree edus privates are in accordance with superior orders they will be tree edus privates are in accordance with superior orders they will be tree edus privates are in accordance with superior orders they will be tree edus privates are in accordance with superior orders they will be tree edus privates are in accordance with superior orders they will be tree edus privates of war, they be a superior or order of the private of the superior of the Grey hound is said to have protected argainst this act of the cruiser. The matter was to be referred to the Horne Government.

Home Government,

The steamer Golden Gate, from San Francisco to Panama, had been burnt to the water's edge off Manzannila. Of her passengers, 180 were reported to be lost, and all the specie, amounting to

FIGHTING IN THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.

Severe fighting has taken place in the Virgima Valley. General Jackson having one seed the Rapidan, General Pope sent forward two erray corps, under General Backson, who immediately advanced, and the numerous Coefich rate batteries being untursked a very severe contest ensued about a mile and a half from Cedar Moonman. The conflict hated from three o'clock till dook, when the Federal retired to a position beyond the Confederate gains, but to what distance is not stated: The Federal infantry was badigent up, and the Federals lost two gains. The Confederate are lore was estimated at 20,000 men, and that of the Federals at 7000. Large reinforcements have been sont to the Federals, and more fighting is anticipated. Reports from Vargonia Valley, duted the 12th, say the Confederates retreated from Cedar Moonman under cover of the right. Their rear crossed the Rapidan in the direction of Orange Court House. The Federal civalry and artillery were in pursuit. It is said that the Confederate loss in the late fight was heavy. The Federals only lost one gain. only lost one gun.

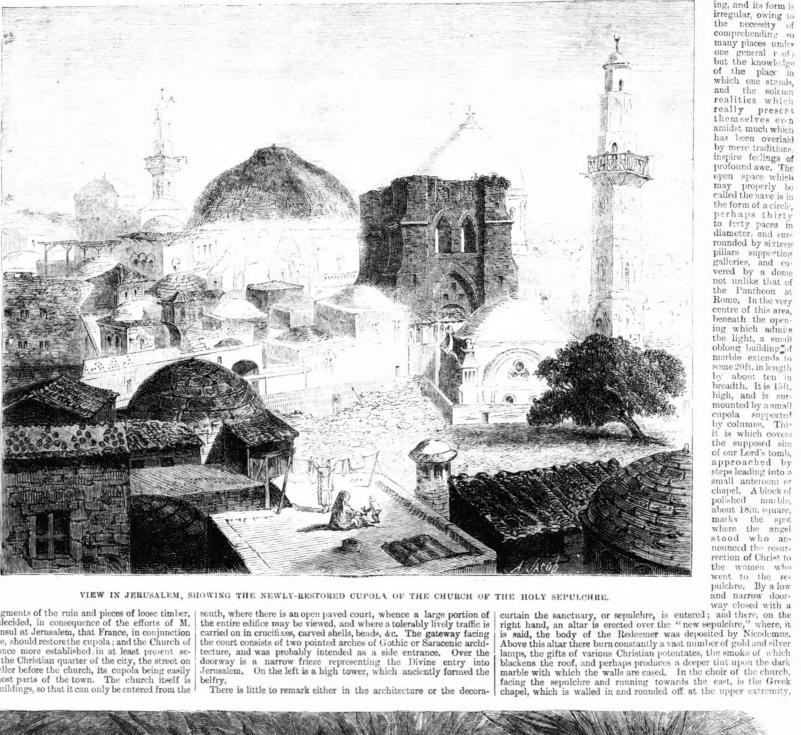
UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE NEW CONFEDERATE

The new iron-clad gue-boat Essex and the ram Queen of the West were detailed for the duty, and at a given signal, the Essex led the way upon the field of action. The plan was, that there is to bouts should attack her and cut her out, and carry her out bodily, while the test of the gua-bouts, above and below, engaged the batterns. The latter part of the arrangement failed, as the bouts did not violate within range, and the gallant pair were left to fight it out alone. The Essex made a grand dash around the bend, and went at her enemy in fine style. She was discovered homediately, of course, and preparations were made to receive her. The how of the Arkan sas was swang out so as to present a front to the Essex, and, if possible, receive her on her non-prow. This operated to throw the assating beat out of her course, and, in avoiding the home prow, she struk a glaveling blow which did no particular harm. The primers of the Arkansas had been active in the meantine, and several shots had been fixed into the Essex, one of which, an H-meth soil shot, went through her from stem to stern, killing five non-After striking the E-sex recoiled from the collision, and swing around below the Arkansas, with her how close in shore, and while in that position both leads opened a firee camonacing. The balls teok effect upon the Essex, and cut her up badly, while the Arkansas, as usual, was invulneable. See scenned to to impervious to the strength of powder, and turned the heavy missiles of her enemy asade like paper pellets, or emballed them to aroms, and threw them overbiand procumal. The Essex was neartime, in danger of being sunk, and producing to was neartime, in danger of being sunk, and producing to over the structure of the producing such and producing in danger of being sunk and producing to over the structure of the producing such and producing in danger of being sunk and producing to The new iron-clad gun-bout Essex and the ram Queen of the West them to atoms, and threw them overbraid pi-cennial. The Eschwas, meantime, in danger of being sunk, and prudently concluded to leave. She had lost several men killed and a number wounded, and was fighting alone a battle in which the whole their hands and was fighting alone a battle in which the whole their wounded, and was fighting alone a battle in which the whole fleet should have been engaged. She swing oil, and started down the stream under the five of all the batteries, and ran a gauntlet, which would have sunk any critinary gun-boat in the fleet. Meanting the Queen of the West was getting under why. She made he start, and had got a pool beadway on, when she was had divident to the continuous of the was had a got a pool beadway on, when she was had divident was obliged to stop and return, when it was a centained that the old gen leman was merely tiling them to go at it as strongly as was possible under the circumstances. The little digression is not the Esex into action alone, and before the Queen was again under headway, she had fought for both the circumstances and passed on. The run went down in fine style, She had I did a strongly as a fairly bounding from the water were size that the statement, and was fairly bounding from the water were size that the statement, when was a she make a run in a water were size and the rate.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY

SEPULCHRE. ONCE again the Church of the Holy City has been restored from decay and almost invitable ruin, in site of the disputes of the various sects who were each willing that a 19 but themselves sould contribute to its renewal, provided (that they should continue to vided that they should continue to hold possession of the most sacred portions of the diffee. From the time when, to divert the pilgrims who continually visited Golgotha then a mount some distance from the distance from the principal pertien of the city, but now almost in its centre), the Emperor Hadrian erected in its sacred precincts a temple to Venus; when the Empress Helena, directed by the very stones of this profanating pile, discovered the holy relies, which were consigned to the church which she founded, to our, own days the distance from the the church which she founded, to our, own days the history of the "Church of the Redeemer" has been a record of the struggles between so-called religious parties as to right of possession. Since the temporary settlement of these disputes by Lonis XIV., the entire building has been suffered to decay, and, until the past few months, the pilgrims who stood beneath the cupola were in constant

beneath the cupola were in constant danger from falling fragments of the ruin and pieces of loose timber. It has at length been decided, in consequence of the efforts of M. Barrere, the French Consul at Jerusalem, that France, in conjunction with the Ottoman Porte, should restore the cupola; and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is once more established in at least present security. Starting from the Christian quarter of the city, the street on the left brings the traveller before the church, its cupola being easily distinguishable from most parts of the town. The church itself is almost surrounded by buildings, so that it can only be entered from the



VIEW IN JERUSALEM, SHOWING THE NEWLY-RESTORED CUPOLA OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

south, where there is an open paved court, whence a large portion of the entire edifice may be viewed, and where a tolerably lively traffic is carried on in crucifixes, carved shells, beads, &c. The gateway facing the court consists of two pointed arches of Gothic or Saracenic architecture, and was probably intended as a side entrance. Over the doorway is a narrow frieze representing the Divine entry into Jerusalem. On the left is a high tower, which anciently formed the belfre.

There is little to remark either in the architecture or the decora-

tions of the build-ing, and its form is irregular, owing to the necessity of comprehending so many places under one general r of the place in which one stends, and the solcum realities which really present really present themselves even amidst much which



AN OUTPOST OF MEXICAN INDIANS, - (FROM A SKETCH BY M. RONDE.)

where stands the high altar. In the centre of the floor of the choir is a circle which (as of the floor of the choir is a circle which (as the ancient geographers placed the Holy Land in the centre of the then known world) the Greeks call "the navel of the world." It is in this chapel that the Easter Day ceremony of receiving the holy fire is performed. At the western end of the sepulchre is the Chapel of the Copts, while the arcades under the surrounding called the strength of the copts. performed. At the western and of the sepulchre is the Chapel of the Copts, while the arcades under the surrounding galleries are inclosed and occupied by Armenians, Georgians, and other Christian sects. On the north side is the Chapel of the Apparition, in commemoration of the appearing of Christ to Mary Magdalen after his resurrection. Outside the inclosure of the G eck thatel is the altar, marking the p isen where He was confined, and immediately behind the choir is another altar, over the spot where the soldiers drew lots for His garments. To the right of this a flight of about thirty steps leads to the subternaneous chapel of St. Helena, while a further descent of eleven steps reveals a damp and rocky cavity, where it is reported the Empress Helena discovered the three crosses which led to her building the entire wanderful fabric.

the Empress Helena discovered the three crosses which led to her building the entire wonderful fabric.

Returning to the church, a dark and narrow staircase brings the pilgrim out moon the Rock of Calvary, or Golgotha.

This mount stands south-east of the sepulchre, at a distance of about 110ft, and upon its level summit, which makes a platform of nearly 50ft, each way, stands a chapel, in the interior compartment of which a perforated marble slab is said to cover the spot where the crosses were raised. Until the year 1685 the Roman Catholics (or Latins) had entire pessession of the church, and enjoyed the exclusive right of performing their devotions within its walls. Their privileges were invaded, however, by the Greeks of the Oriental Church, and violent turnults ensued, both from their disputes and by the additional claims of other sects.

On the 12th of March, 1808, a great portion of the building was destroyed by fire, which commenced in the Armenian Chapel, and consumed it, together with the Greek Chapel of the Virgin, and the great dome, besides destroying many of the fine marble columns and mosaic works of its Imperial tomodress. The sepulchre, however, was not injured: and the present building was commenced immediately, and completed rather more than two years afterwards.

MEXICAN INDIANS.

MEXICAN INDIANS.

We have already given some account of the events which have accompanied the French expedition in Mexico, as well as illustrations of various places occupied by the troops during the war. Our Engraving this week represents one of those outposts which especially belong to the irregular mode of warfare adopted by those contingents of the Mexican army which are likely continually to harass the French forces in their march. The State of Puebla, of which these Indians are natives, is intersected by the cordillers of Anahuac, which



REV. CHARLES PREST, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE. (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. EASTHAM, MANCHESTER.)

contains the loftiest summit in Mexico—the volcano of Popocatepeth. The district is fertile, especially in maize, which is a staple article of food; and many Indian families have become comparatively wealthy by means of cultivating the "agave," from the pulp of which the favourite drink called "pulque" is made, or by rearing cochineal. So great is the diversity of races in Mexico that it is sometimes difficult to make the necessary distinctions. The principal, however, are the whites, who, being originally Spaniards, were called Gachupines (the Aztec word "gatzopin" meaning; a centaur, or man on horseback), since, at the period of the conquest, the Mexicans used no horses for carriage, and the Indian tribes were accustomed to harness dogs to the rude carriages which conveyed their furniture from place to place. The whites who are natives of America and of unmixed European blood are called "corilles," or creoles. Mestizos are the children of a white father and an Indian mother, mulattes the offspring of the union of the white and the negro, the zambos or sambos of the Indian and negro races. The African negroes born in America are called chines. The Indians, or red race, are of various tribes; but it is quite certain that the great majority of the inhabitants of Mexico are either purely or principally Indian, the rest of the population being of mixed origin, except a very small number of creoles and chinos.

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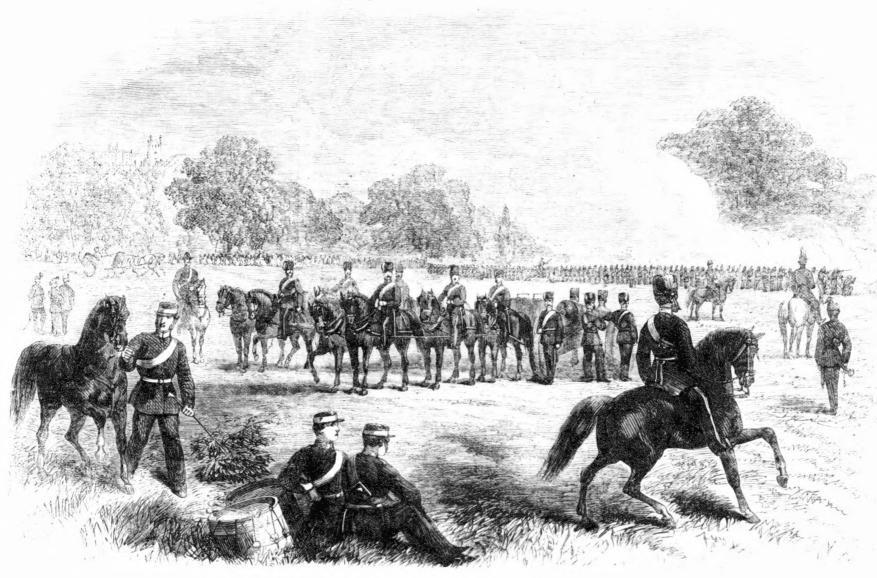
chinos.

It is saidthat thirty-five distinct languages are spoken amongst the Mexican Indians, but it is probable that they have one common origin; and the Indians of Mexico possess the same physical characteristics as those of America. They have great capability of bearing fatigue, are simple and temperate in their habits, living principally on vegetable food—in the high lands on maize, and in the lower districts banana or beans, with the addition of the universal pulque.

The dwellings of the Indians are varied according to the climate, the warm region on the coast rendering no other shelter necessary than a slight hut of canes and palm-leaves. On the higher lands, where timber is abundant, the habitations are built not unlike a Swedish log-house, while on the cold and lofty table lands they are constructed of sun-baked bricks, supporting a timber roof. In all cases, however, the architecture is of a very simple order, and the accommodation consists generally of a single room, sometimes divided by a mat partition. With the usual unchanging habits, and the grave and taciturn perseverance of their race, these people may always be made available for desultory warfare, and must be considered in any settlement of the government of a country where they are numerically such an imporwarrare, and fines of constant in any settlement of the government of a country where they are numerically such an important type of the population.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The choice of a President for the Conference of the Wesleyan-Methodist body could scarcely have been more judiciously



REVIEW OF SUFFOLK VOLUNTEERS AT SHRUBIAND PARK, NEAR IPSWICH.

matters are especially eligible for the conhim.

The Rey, Charles Prest is undou't edly one of the e
and most masterly preachers in the Wesleyan-Meriand
Almost from the first he has raken very high rai
brethren. He was called into the ministry in 1822,
stationed in Bristol Nosth; and, after a year space
Noston, he removed, in 1831, to Daventry. His subsoments were as follows: 1833, 2 d Manadaster; 1836,
1839 Birmingham West: 1812, 3; Handon; 1845, 7th

The London; 1851, th London Area as a philosoph Notion, he removed, in 1851, 16 th ments were as follows: 1853, 2 d 1850, Birmingham West: 1851, bot Hull West: 1851, bot London: 185 Prest was in the height of the repurpowerful Conference debates, an acpraetical superintendant: but the much engrossed his actention that regular work and commutated to his prehensive scheme for evangelish production. Thus has preferred translation.

papers originally contributed by him to the Western Methodist Magazine.

The style of the tev, gentleman's preaching is philosophical, and at the same time carnest and pointed, and as trictly characteristic in manner. He is mandy, independent, and straightforward, and sometimes has been misunderstood by those who have not been privileged with so intimate an acquaintence with him as to know that a more genful, true hearted in m, a kinder and more atheticinate Christian, does not exist.

Mr. Prost was born in Bath on the 16th of October, 1806; and matried Miss Batchelor, of the same city, and by her he has two daughters, both married to Wesleyan Ministers, and three sors, one of whom has also entered the ranks.

THE SUFFOLK VOLUNTEERS AT SHRUBLAND HALL.

THE DISTRESS IN NORTH LANCASHIRE

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO THE FEMALE BLONDIN AT HIGHBURY BARN.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

Digital RIATTI'S benefit, which took place on Friday week, the last right out one of the stream attended took place on Friday week, the last right out one of the stream attended to five out the most enthus-alor audiences that we'ver remember to have sent attended the walls of the Boyal Indian O, can. To be smit, the nations, large or small, was sure to be enthus-insite, for Malle, Particular and didneral styles. To beyfin with, she peayed the part of the board of The Barises of Swylle," and from her liest, appearance in the laborate of The Barises of Swylle," and from her liest, appearance in the laborate of The Barises of Swylle," and from her liest, and the presentable of the first are the yearshift for his (swill) as a sairy in the presentable of the first are the yearshift for so she sain. In the case the sound of the authors, and Typology colleges of the care the appearance of the care the particular of the authors. After the Typologue (classical which was extended again (to speak after the banner of the first in the applicate of the authors, and migral by the transport of the first of the care of the first o Monte. PATTI's benefit, which took place on Friday week, the las-

Thanks, too, to our summer season, we need have no fear of losing Mille, Patti, who, we believe, has been engaged by Mr. Gye for several years, and who, if she were engaged until the end of the century, would not be much older in the year 2000 than Milne, Grisiwas when she retired. But what a tight there would be for her if ones were a winter season, now that Paris and St. Petersburg are both acxions to hear her? As it is, Mille, Patti has elected to take up her wanter-quarters in Paris, and will make her first public appearance in that capital at the Theatre des Italiens. It is backy, then, for the Parisians, as well as for ourselves, that we only cultivate Patian opera during the summer. Were it otherwise, we certainly should not allow Mille, Patti to leave us, and the Parisians would have no opportunity of hearing her, unless they made a journey to London for the purpose.

the purpose.
The concert given at the Hanover-square Rooms by Mr. Leonard The concert given at the Hanover-square recents by Air, Economic Walker, a baritone of much promise, was attended with considerable encess. Mr. Walker sung Figaro's air in "The Barber of Seville" with much vivacity, and was called upon to repeat it. He also took part in a trio with Mille, Montebella and Mr. George Perren, and in two duets with Miss Hiles. Solos on the harp, the flute, and the plane were played by Messrs, Oberthur, Wells, and Emile Berger. The two last were exercted.

plano were played by Messrs, Oberthur, Wells, and Emile Berger. The two last were encored.

We learn from the Musical World that Mille, Titlens (in spite of alvertisements to the contrary). Miss Parepa. Miss Eleon ru Wikinson, Midme, Sainton-Dolby, Midme, Laura Baxter, Mr. Sious Beves, and Mr. Weiss are engaged for the approaching festival at Gouester. The performances at the cathedral will be, on Tuesday, "The Creation," on Wednesday "Elijah," on Thursday Mendelsshon's "Humn of Praise" and a selection from "Judas Maccabers," on Friday "The Messiah." At the evening concerts the principal works presented will be Verdi's "Exhibition Ole," Sterndale Bennett's "Exhibition Cantata," and Meyerbeer's "Exhibition Overture;" Mr. Benedict's "Undine," and the overtures to "Egmont," "The Magie Flate," "Der Freischitz," and "William Tell,"

ALLIFERD WILFER DESTRICTION OF SHIPS,—Last week a person named Themas Jamieson was brought before the Liverpool magistrates charged with having written threatening letters to a merchant named Roxton, for purpose of exterting noney. The prisoner all god in one of his letters of he had destroyed a vessel called the Rosew, of which he was at one time captain, in obedience to Ruxton's instructions, and threatened Ruxton bexposare if he did not pay him a certain sum of money. In consequence of an advertisement offering a reward of £200 and a tree parion to better or persons who would give such information as would lead to the station of shipowners and others who might be concerned in the wilful moltion of ships, the prisoner was induced to write the following letter to Ruxton:— I beg to call your attention to the inclosed advertisement colvertisement added to above).

Now, my intentions are, it I must either have a settlement or I cannot lose the opportunity the collection of the results of the prisoner was induced to write the prisoner and all advices of expaning our joint villany, of which you reaped all neward.

Now come to teros immediately. After writing this letter disson had an interview wix. Mr. Ruxton, when he was told that he was leavouring to intimalate him. To this assertion of Ruxton's the prisoner for all ones. Prisoner that was, "Ruxton, I am desperate and if you don't give me £150 all you the police office and swear you bunt the ship," and Mr. Ruxton because it is all the containing the classes a pook to the police office and swear you bunt the ship," and Mr. Ruxton because when it is a should be a should be a fine of the prisoner had weak and the schedule of the same allowed to the prisoner of the prisoner had weak and the schedule of the same allowed the same and the schedule of the same allowed to the same and the schedule of the same allowed to the same and the same allowed to the same allowed to the same allowed to the same allowed to t successively as a the Livery of Page 1 and, and was the series aboved the substitute in a thought of the successive that his assemble a such as the range of municipal for thin at the Asias, a nongistrates considering the investigation of the assertions made by mice an matter for impury in another court.

OUITUARY

GUNERAL SIT JAWAS WAYS N. R.C.B. General SIT James Warson-R.C.B. C lone of the title the Backhudhaushire, Ragiment of Poot, died in his seat, Wend wer House, Bucks, on The day that weeks, in the afacty-fit year of his age,

efficiating commutability of the corps of engineers.

Colonis, A Sulfay Spottissycology. The above-moned gallant follow, Lately commanding the 1st the King's Regiment of Degreen Grands, died at Lording on hes week. The decased office entered the Army is Cornet, May 10, 18-11; isceime chemically april 126, 18-15; and 1 Capadin, October II, 18-16. He served as Brigade-Majorof Carafry with the left wing of the Army at Gwallor in 1813, and was present at the britis of Dubba, for which he reactived a mishal. He served less in the like capacity in the Sulfer caraging in 1816, and was present at the britle of Sobraca, for which he also resided in whall. He became Major, April 29, 18-59; Lieutenint Colonie, Nov. 12, 18-2; and Colonel, November 28, 18-4. He communied the lst Dransens Guards in the Criment compellate from Adag. by 18-55, including the 4-see of Sobraca polytoper and the fifth class of the Medjidie.

EDWARD GIBLEN WARELERD,—The death of Mr. Edward Gibben Wakefield, at Wel'ngton, New Zealand, in the month of May hat, has just been reported. His name will be well known in connection with subjects relating to colonisation. It was to illustrate his system that an association was formed, about the year less, to found the colony of South Austr. High-land being sold at a uniterm price of £1 p.r. nere. His head higher way at last in consequence of his exertions in connection with the New Zealand Association, and he sought repose, first in the South of France, and latterly in New Zealand itself.

As activity, and he sought bepass, first in the South of France, and latterly in New Ze thand itself.

THE DEAN OF GLOVERSTEIL—The Hou, and Very Roy, Edward Riog, D.D., bann of Gloneester, whose south is anstaumounced, we been bellevely at Claistef merch, everyord, where he graduated in 1798, had was calcusted at Claistef merch, everyord, where he graduated in 1798, the migracol to All is all shortly afterwards, and, in connect in whith that co bego took his degree of Master of Arts in 1802. In that your he was press me if the took his degree of Master of Arts in 1802. In that your he was press me if the York Cathedral, value £460 a year, which he has held up to the present those. In 1819 he was presented by he fast bounded to the tory of Greek. Risington, near Stow-on-the-Wold, Glone-accesting, worth about £800 year. He held it until 1836, when he residend it in favour of this so, whom tend Dynevor presented. In 1825 he was presented by the Earl of Liverpool, who was then Prime Minister, to the dancery of Glenester, which is worm £1224 a year. The precentor-hip of York cannot be received bell with the dear cry. The late bean was heir presumptive to the borony of Pynevor, his nephew, the pre-cent Baron, having no fassily. The text in succession to the borony is the Rev. Henry Rice, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of Risington, formerly Vicar of Bildenham, in the discose of Ely.

M. ERIN COUR. A celebrity in the artistic world is non-met. the list

M. ERIN Cours. A celebrity in the artistic world is among t the list of deaths of last week. M. Erin Corr. As an engreeve he had obtained the highert Emerson reputation. He was a native of Britseds, member of the principal celentatic and artistic societies of that city, director of the Second of Ergravings at Autwerp, and precessor of the barna art in the academy, his principal works are "The 's reione," from Leonardo du Vineit; "Chron Leonardo du Vineit; "Chron Leonardo du Vineit; "Chron Walters, the spend the last ten years in Paris, occupied with an engraving from "The Descent from the Cress." Throughout the Centinent his works hold the highest place amongst numerous or engravings.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The international exhibition.

The the busiest cause in the exhibition, is too small and too crowded even for the few machines is contains. Ten times the space could have been profitely over giled with minute and entertaining branches of manufacture which the generality of visitors have little or no opportunity of swing elsewhere. Little attention for a long period was given to the Processes Court. While all other branches of industry had their locality conspicuously pointed out by white letters on a red ground, this court until lately had not her sign nor fingerpost to industry his wherehoutes, and thousands was visited the building in May and June never heard of its existence. This neglectful blander, however, secret one of wisdom's own mistakes, for the court was often too crowled before the sign recently put up was displayed; and now, during working hours, the crowd increases to a just, to the discomfort but of the vision and exhibitors. The great charm of the Processes Court is motion, activity. Goods are really being manufactured there, and hundreds will crowd around to see the making of a common clay tobuces pips, when searceds one can be seen noticing some of the finest machines in the building, simply because they are acrest. This count is alltile to the right of the Cromwell-road entrance, between the portery and hardware departments, and prominent among its muchines is the medial proses of Messas, T. R. Pinches and Co. This prose throughout the day is employed throwing off exhibition medals in bronze and tin. The busiest of Messas, Pinches and Co.'s employeds are those who hand out the medials and take in the shillings. One of these prosess, it is said, made a fortune for its extern in 1851. As an evidence of the clarra which motion and actual production have over the spectator we may instance two machines of the same kind, one in motion, the other at rest. The former—the block-carding machine, is almost neglected. This machine is exhibited by Mr. John Wright, of Kirkadly, and, by min ingenious arran this beautiful earth in us natural state may be seen in the custern annexe. Messrs, R. C. Newbery and Co, are exhibitors in this court of the process of making patient enameled cloth collars, better known by the name of "paper collars," Coranially Newberr's collars, a.c., are not paper, though, like it, they "won't wash," which, however, cannot in their case be considered a weighty objection, seeing they cost less than the price of washing linen. These tables are stamped into a great variety of patients for collars or wristbands for ladits or gentlemen. There is also an interesting model of a needle manufactory exhibited in this court by Messrs. Henry Milward and Sons, of Restditch, which shows the positions of the working a needle manufactory exhibited in this court by Messrs. Henry Milward and Sons, of Restditch, which shows the positions of the working a needle for the parts in motion. This firm have invented a neat and safe method of wrapping their needles, which prevents any from falling out of the papers when they are being opened. The machine for counting these tiny hardware productions is an ingenious and simple piece of newbants. But, periotic, if we me to indoor by the attention they in the Prantsea Count, if we me to indoor by the attention they out co, on the cub maintenant and Market and Market of Florestreet. These filters are made of pure charcoal, compressed into blocks, and they purify as well as filter the water. Many will regard the fountain exhibited in this court as one of the greatest

attractions in the exhibition; the water circulates through 3000 feet attractions in the exhibition; the water circulates through 5000 feet of glass tube, arranged so as to form, in conjunction with the purifying process, the most pleasant combination of beauty and utility. The glass circulating fountains are the invention of R. Hobson, E.-q., M. D., of Leeds, and, independent of their utility and the power of scrating and purifying water and other fluids, and the refreshing beverage they supply to the thirsty visitor, their beauty is sufficient to account for the crowds that gather around them. them.

THE SWISS COURT AND THE PIPING BULLFINCH.

THE SWISS OF ET AND THE PHENG BULLINGH.

The court occupied by the Swiss exhibitors contains a very complete illustration of the industry of that interesting country. Comparing the population with the value of its exports, there is no foreign country so well represented as Switzzhand. The industry of the Swiss people has been developed under the most disadvantageous circumstances. For ign wares have always been largely imported; raw material has been deadly purchased; iron exists in but small quantities; the early gration of the land makes communication difficult; and makets for the sale of produce are in general distant. Notxithstanding these obstacles, Switzerland merits the description of being among the first industrial countries of Europe. Swiss industry has, more than most others perhaps, a universal character. Coap lield by the tarills of surrounding States to look abroad for castomers, she cally assucht the Transathantic towns. Her trade has gradually extended itself over the world, the consumption at home bearing only a very stight proportion to the whole. Watchmaking is well repos in ed at the exhibition: the cotton manufacture less so. There is a deficiency of samples of yarn and of red colours, the saccaded Ghurre goods. The cautomot St. Gallen, Apperzell, Thurgan, Zurich, Zur. Glarus, and Aurgan are the chief producers of cotton goods. Toggenburg, in St. Gallen, shows linen webs, and from the environs of the town of St. Gallen white and coloured embroidery of great richness and beauty is sent. In these pants machinery is fast superseding hand labeur. There are silk ribbons from Basle, and stuffs from Zurich. The dyeing is splendid; all the new colours are shown, and the blue from Basle is very deep and pure. Aargan maintains her reputation for mathematical instruments. Berne and Nearchurg send excellent telegraphic apparatus. There is a good show of the celebrated rithd gun, the national weapon. The German military authorities still give to the Jilvergewelt the preference over every other. The pian

of tools, the setting of stones, the fashioning of trinkets, the carving of toys, the production of musical boxes, Geneva makes a good display.

The straw plait from Freyburg and Aargau is particularly good. In leather fabrits the cantons of Zarich, Berne, Lausanne, and Geneva make a good display. G. Roos, of Lausanne, shows a very tasteful and durable sort of mock fur, made of the plumage of aquatic birds from the Lake of Geneva. The pottery is rather distinguished for its cheapness than for its artistic prefensions. Mineral and vegetable products are not largely represented. There are some samples of timber and of the really excellent wines produced in Vand, Neuenberg, Graubindten, and Wallis; good liqueurs, such as certaid absinhe from the Valloy of Travers, and kirchwasser from Zag, Schwyz, Berne, and Lucerne; but there are none of the cheeses of La Gruyere and other framed spots. There is a redundant display of milk, sugar, chocolate, preserves, and confectionery.

The automaton piping buildinch, the subject of our Idustration, one of the most popular features of the exhibition, is of Genoese workmanship, and is exhibited by Messra. Aubert and Linton, of 252, Regent-street, at their watch and clock stall in the Swiss Court. This lit be songster, excelling everything even in horological art, reposes, in his moments of rest, beneath a beautifully-enamelled covering painted from one of the picturesque valleys in the Alpsthe home of the twittering bird; and on touching a small spring on the side of the little casket up springs the cover, and simultaneously the bulllinch, and commences most energetically to turn his body, head, wings, and even his beak, in the most natural way possible, at the same time pouring forth such piercing, though sweet, notes as almost to outwie Nature herself. His performance complete, he retires abruptly into his casket to await the next summons.

The Engraving shows Mr. Linton in the act of presenting the little warbler to the anxious audience; and, as we have already mentioned, tha

warbler to the anxious audience; and, as we have already mentioned, that gentleman has hit upon a very happy plan of turning to charitable account the anxiety of the crowds to hear its performances. A notice is posted up at the watch stall that he will sing at every hour, as the clock strikes, and as often as an audience can be collected hour, as the clock strikes, and as often as an audience can be collected which shall first subscribe five shillings as a contribution to the fund now being raised for the relief of the distress in the cotton districts. The idea has been very successful so far, the bullfinch having earned in seventeen days upwards of £200, which has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor and acknowledged in the usual manner. The little songster was lately stopped in its charitable course for the space of a week, through some official interference; but the public took up the matter so warmly that the observious order has been withdra vn, and he has again resumed his piping, drawing larger audiences than ever. Among the other wonderful objects exhibited at this stall is the smallest watch ever unde. It is one-half the size of a threepenny piece, and yet its mechanism, as well as its performance as a time-keeper, is perfect.

keeper, is perfect.

"TOUJOURS PERDRIX."

EVEN with all the laxurious concomitants of bread sance, gravy, current jelly, and French rolls, the birds may become somewhat less toothsome if they are served every day, may even lead to an insatiable longing for cold boiled mutton or for homely bread and cheese. What would they be, then, if eaten only with a pocket-knife, a slice of stode bread for a plate, the door-steps for a seat?

Yer, adopting the metaphor suggested by the French proverb, this is how the Great Exhibition picture-gullery partridges are served to the lovers of art who throng the rooms where they fail to pumper the fictious appetite which leads them to go through acres of paintings of every school at a single visit. It may be doubted whether any of the ordinary visitors to the great picture-gallery come away with a definite need as of even half a down of the great works of art at which they have been sethlously staring for hours, and to examine which they have compressed their chests on the protecting rail, cricked their neeks by endeavouring to peep over the shoulders or



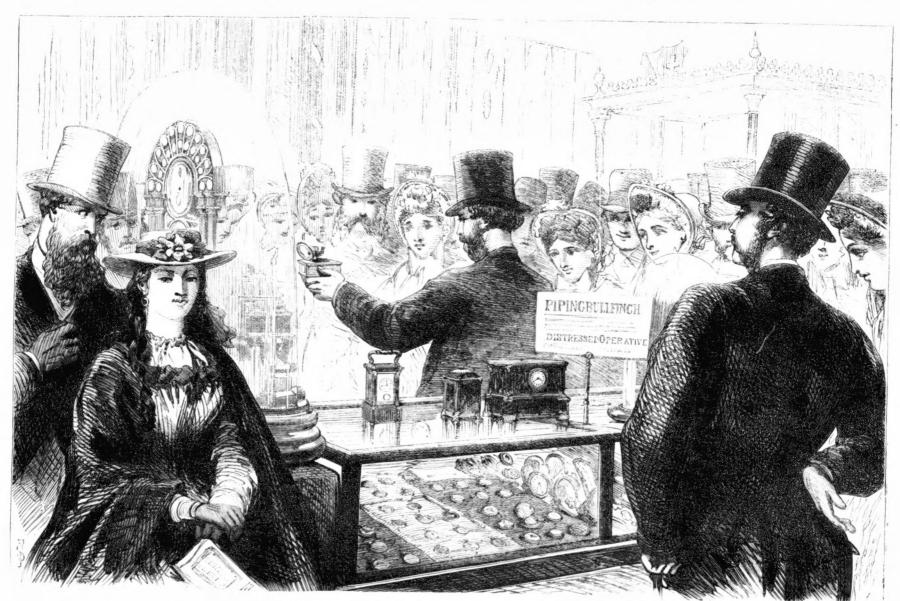
THE PICTURE-GALLERY AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: "TOUJOURS PERDRIX,"

under the arms of those inveterate nuisances who take up their stand before the gems of the collection, and thence take a bird's-eye view of nothing, as though for the express purpose of satisfying a seltish delight in baulking the attempts of those who wait for them to move, Not to mention the pushing and crowding round—say the Hogarths, for instance—where the intelligent and appreciative admirer, who stoops down and looks under the rail to get some effect of light, is instantly crushed by the superincumbent weight of the outlying expectants; the inconvenience of having your toes trodden on by the inadvertent gazer, who backs into all sorts of mischief in his endeavour to discern the subject of some picture hung in a light

which reduces it to the condition of a daguerreotype—there is the constant plunge and struggle by which the enthusiast is compelled to force his way through circumambient crinoline. Nothing is more fatiguing than this—nothing more calculated to produce the flushed face, unstrung nerves, and utter subversion of concentrative thought which render the study of a painting impossible.

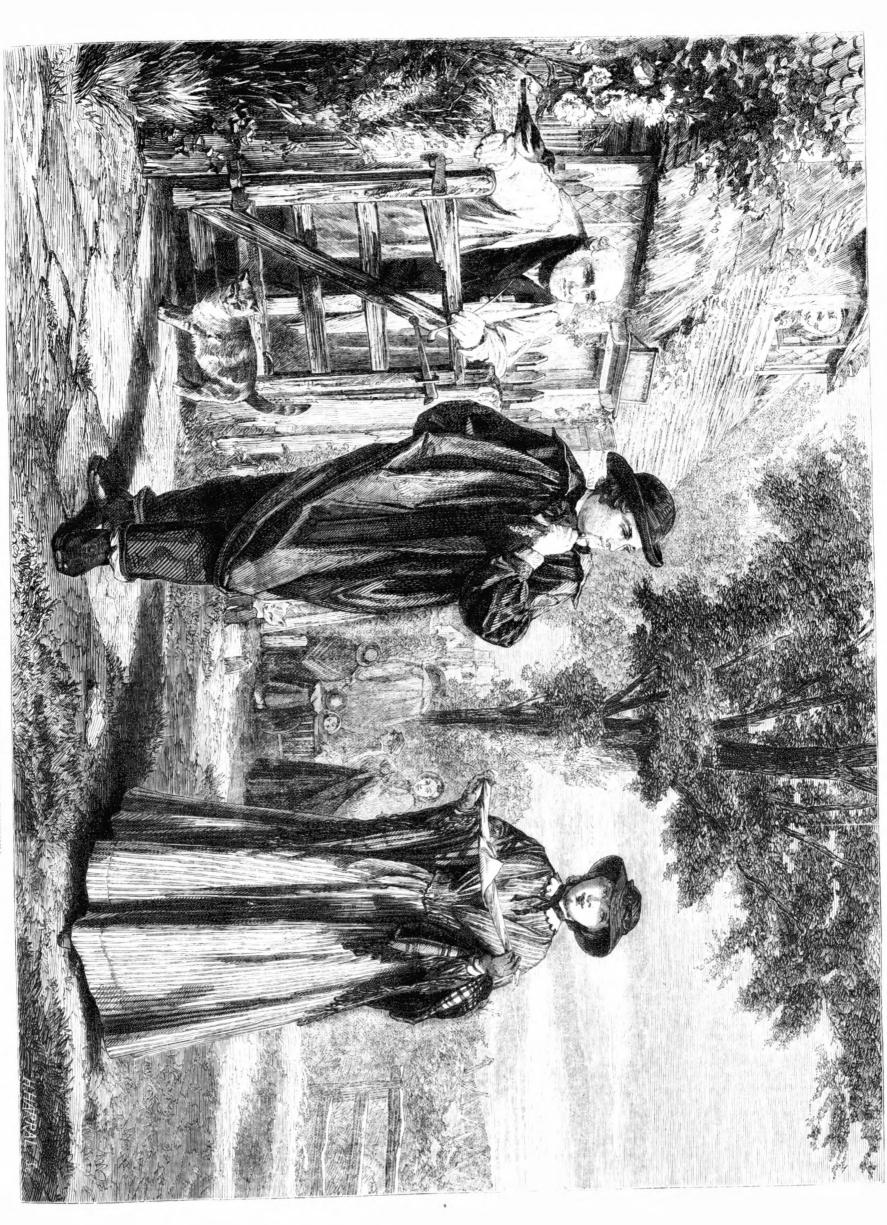
To anybody who knows how long a time must be spent before a picture, in order that it may grow upon you—that its beauties may, as it were, reveal themselves in the light which seems to come from the canvas itself, than which no other light can develop them—that it may glow and intensify before your more accustomed eyes—it will

be seen at once how impossible it is for the true student of art thoroughly to enjoy the exhibition of pictures at the World's Fair. To the fashionable lounger even it must present serious difficulties, as giving no promise either of indifferent repose or of fashionable langour. To the ladies who do the gallery with glass at eye and catalogue in hand it is a hot, weary tussle, in which they must be much tumbled and disarranged, glad at last to sink into the nearest vacant place—if by chance there is one to be found—in the not too comfortable seats, and there gently murmur, "Tonjours perdrix." The birds had need be tender and well served if we are to eat them every day.



THE AUTOMATON PIPING BULLFINGH AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.





"KEEPING COMPANY."

It is difficult for a Londoner, born and bred in the great city, to appreciate the awful orded to watch the real genuine agricultural swain is subject during that period of his existence when he is said to be "keeping company." The knowing habitat of tavem but and swain is subject during that period of his existence when he is said to he "keeping company." The knowing habitat of tavern bins and lounger at cheng eigar shops—the party shainedneed but all ogether manly and self-sestained in chants—nay, even the youth who on a rare day out with a fair companion displays his gollantry not without an admixture of genidic awkwardness—all these are types of manners visitly different from that of the country lover who poes according in a way which displays the intense emotions school within him only by a profound and impenetrable silence. If it were possible within him only by a profound and impenetrable silence. If it were possible within to other fally into the psychology of the matter, it would be discovered that the total want of the pover of repartee in the simple agricultural character is the real cause of this singular phase of human anxiety under so peculiar an adherion as the meassibility of framing a sentence which shall be not be turner aning nor iniculous.

That same power of repartee being in perity a qualification of

imposibility of framing a sentence which shall be not her unmeaning mor ricicalous.

That same power of repartee being in reality a qualification of every daughter of Lve, it is no wonder that the opening of a conversation is regarded by the carnest, but at the same time bashful, lover as a terrible alternative against which he has to place the impossibility of taking away any renewal of hope. To meet and walk from the village church to the cottage-door, and yet to part with only a cool "Good night," is not much after a whole week of waiting. Not words to be garnered up as germs of trust and endeavour during another long seven days; and yet yet as sure as that stardy follow, with the stow brain but quick heart, openshis month, he is met by a repartee, which, instead of shurpening his wit by the implied teasing to which he is exposed, planges him at once into gloomy foreboding, or at least has a perplexity more the less wearing because it is accompanied by a sense of injury. And so they will go on, these two, until one day the quick heart will be too fall to bear more; and the slow brain will get the worst of it no longer; for he will say with trembling camestness—

"Susan, yo' know as I looves yo',"
and then she will say—

"Oh, stoof!"

And it will then be all settled; he to have another long year of teasing

And it will then be all settled; he to have another long year of teasing and painful anxiety—she to make all possible use of the time which is left to her to render him sensible of his absundity and to keep him

Subjection.
The old man in the Engraving knows as he looks over the garden The old man in the Engraving knows as he looks over the gradien pulings all that is going on, and in the last wind of his afternoon pipe is recalled all that long, anxions, but not unhappy, time when he, too, "kept company." He has learnt long ago that he might have brought the whole mater to a close, and pities the young fellow who is now on the tenterhooks of suspense. The old lady at the window has hat her time, too, and lives her old triumph over again in thinking how easily it was artified, and how she could enlighten both those giddy youngsters if she close as to the real tile of that stage of existence of which "keeping company" is but the timeshold.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

VULGAR AMUSEMENTS.

By this time, probably, all our readers know that a sad accident has happened to a female ropedancer while exhibiting her skill in public. We are not about to attempt to dilate upon the nature of the occurrence, which appears to us of the most shockingly commonplace character. A miserable woman, unable to obtain a more rational livelihood, has been bribed by a speculator to walk along a rope at a great height. In order to add to the attraction by an increase of danger the time for the performance was fixed during darkness, and fireworks supplied to explode around her. The poor creature fell and sustained severe injuries, among others, it is said, the fracture of the head of the thighbone-a disaster which alone will probably suffice to render her a wretched cripple for the rest of her days.

Now, this matter has already been exceedingly well handled by our daily contemporaries under its most obvious aspects. The impropriety of exhibitions involving danger to life or limb is a theme on which any man able to write at all may compose a leading article more or less forcible in proportion to his inward light. The right of any person, gifted only in the way of agility and nerve, to risk the body wherewith Nature has endowed him or her against the chances of obscurity, labour, and indigence, is one which may be questioned, but which, so long as humanity remains as at present constituted, will probably continue to be assumed and acted upon in one way or another, all argument to the convrary notwithstanding. The propriety of interference by the governing powers of every welt-ordered State to prevent the peril of human life being exhibited for pecuniary profit on the one hand, and more idle amusement on the other, may be discussed with some show of argument on each side. But beyond all these considerations there remain one or een, have hitherto which, so far as we have almost untouched by our public writers, and most frequently overlooked even in the common conversations to which this and many prece ing fatalities similar in character have occasionally given rise. We propose, firstly, to review the class of people whom this kind of dangerous spectacle is supposed to

with those of our theatres. The English gentleman who takes his wife and daughters to the boxes or stalls of a matropolit m theatre or open-house might well shrink from exposing them to the atmosphere, recking with spirits and tobacco, of one of these so-called "places of amusement." It is the vulgarnot only in education but in soul-who take delight in these things for want of appreciation of better.

We have taken pains to study this matter as one of humanity and of no slight social import. We have speculated during the performance of the raddled buffoons, of the burntcork-besmirehed dunces, of the desperate aerobats, upon the characters, position, and probable destination of the individuals composing the crowd who have paid for their admission. Of those of the one sex, the less said and the has known the better. Some few exceptions in the lower class of provincials may possibly be found, here and there, during such a season as the present. But as for the men-save and except foreigners and country folks, who foolishly think they gain thereby an insight of London life-the majority are of that particular species of young fellow, neither useful nor ornamental, whom a mcrchant might we I hesitate to employ in his counting. house or a tradesman to intrust with his till; whose conversation is idle, whose knowledge is contemptible, and whose companionship is dangerous. Of course, there is always a proportion of casual visitors who seize upon any opportunity of evading the vacuity of solitude: and of others who attend to satisfy curiesity and not unfrequently depart in disappoint-

We cannot encur with those who impute to the beholders of perilons feats the eager anticipation of accident. Manland is happily gregarious, and the crowds who patronise a Blondin are scarcely greater than those who would support a pair of Siamese twins or a "General Tom Thumb," Men have a certain reasonable curiosity as well to ascertain of what humanity is capable as of the eccentricities of their common nature. Any unusual exhibition will cause people to assemble, and nothing is easier than to collect a crowd, which has been done even by holding up a finger persistently in the street. It requires exactly that delicate superiority which distinguishes the reflective man from the gaper, to enable the former to pass by while the latter stands to stare,

Yet there is, after all, in the display of dangerous gymnastics an element which lends excitement to the otherwise excusable pleasure of behelding acts of courage and agility. This excitement is, it must be admitted, to some extent morbid and unnatural, for it is one not arising out of the necessary and ordinary circumstances of life. It is an artificial stimulus of the same class as dram-drinking, and no less aggressive and injurious to mind and body. When the exhibition culminates in a fearful accident, as has just been the case, who shall say where its effects terminate? Human nature is essentially sympathetic. When this poor mahappy woman fell, and was dashed to earth, was she the only sufferer! Women and children, we are told, dropped fainting or fled shricking. Was no harm sustained by them? A slender knowledge of psychology would suffice to inform all, that of the numerous witnesses of that terrible fall there was not one but suffered an irreparable injury in the most sensitive and most important part of the human system. The results may be impalpable, almost untraceable, but they will come with the certainty of death itself. Nothing so surely disorganises the nervous system as a sudden, painful shock, Nature is, next to beneficent, above all revengeful. The agony of that poor woman has already been shared by all who le'ield, and, by their presence, sanctioned her peril. The callons may have watched her almost unmoved, but the sin is upon their souls, and Nature will work upon it to their grief. A single atom of brain tissue is destroyed, and the thought fails at the moment of need, the ready hand turns unaccountably askew, the temper becomes irritable, or the faculty of physical reparation is list when most urgently called upon. A nerve is dulled, a sensation is lost; a power, subtle, indefinable, yet indispensable, has departed for ever. Nor is it impossible or even unlikely that the evil results may extend beyond the present race, and that a generation yet unborn may suffer in mind or body, if not in both, for the depraved taste of their progenitors, the patrons of "sensation" entertainments.

THE NEW JULY ACT.—On the leth inst, the new Jury Act came into operation, and in September the lists will be exhibited on the church doors, and all persons sixty years of age and upwards can claim exemption at a setty see ions held at the last week of the month. By the new Act clemists, mutasing clerks to attorneys and proctors, and all officers connected with roles and houses of correction, are exempted from serving on juries. The my broks will be delivered as usual to the sheriff; at the end of the year. Any person liable to be served may be summoned by post, but it is not considery, and they mry still be served by having notice left at the house. The away is not altered as to the making on of the jury lists, or the summonless interesting the City of London, and in the country of Middlesex it is undertood that the mode of procedure adopted under the Jury Act, 6th George IV., cill be continued. The privilege of summoning jurors it, the country may be adopted with advantage to the public.

THE ELDIT TOMOS.— Prossia and Saxony have been making most law latter.

efforts to sentre, if not the suppression, at least a considerable reduction in the tolk-which still oppress the navigation of the principal river of Germany. The mension isotors for regulating the tolk of the Elke have been interrupted more than once by the ill-will of other States interested, and especially by Hamover and Mecklathurg. It has therefore been desired advisable to dispense with their confurence, and the convention drawn up by the Conference of Drosden, and which will very soon be signed, is to be afterwards submitted for the approbation of those States on the Elbe which were not represented at the Conference.

people whom this kind of dangerous spectacle is supposed to invite; and, secondly, the effects produced thereby upon such minds as they (the spectators) may be supposed to possess.

And, firstly, we hold it a base libel upon the great and intelligent British public when an essiyist takes it for granted in his argument that its representatives are to be found at these entertainments. The establishments at which these exhibitious ordinarily take place are not those frequented by the higher cla-ses either in intellect or respectability. The frequenters of our so-called musichalls and of our public gardens are in no way to be compared.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

ON BITH MAJESTA'S VISIT TO CURBANY It is unarretardly be ad-parameted entirely by her own household, and no foreign momenties we ambayed in the entirely defense elected for her retreat, we use the writes of they without interruption of society of her otheron are grane philo-transes. All min arrived at S. Peresslarge in the 9th in tane. His h-lighness was travelling income, and there was, in consequence, no cla-areption. The Prince took up his residence at the British Lindausy.

HUR ROYAL HIGHEST THE CHOWN PROCESS OF THE SAME WAS GROUND THOSE OF THE CASE OF THE CASE OF THE CASE OF THE CASE OF THE SAME OF TESTAY LORD PALMETSION was presented by the Mayor of A Corporation of Dover with a pertrait of his Loyal-hip in his capacity of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The ceremony took place in the Maisen 450 (Lab.) types.

Hall, Dover.

Visa of NT HAWARDEN, it is believed, will be the new trish representation
pear in the room of the late Lord Pungannon.

THE MAROUS OF HARDERS TON, M.P., has gene out in the Great English
to New York this voyare. The node Marquis purposes to make a trisk of
America, and is likely to be absent several months.

America, and is likely to be absent several months.

This Partia of Edvirt, it appears, is suffering from ill health. Whole in London his Highness was labouring under an internal composint, when his state has been getting worse, and it now begins to excite anyour, notwithstancing the unmost efforts of his medical attendants. Latence and lowever, report a slight imprevement.

Die Romeier Philipping who recently resigned.

Middle, This health is reputed to be engaged at Her Majesty's Thante in three years to come.

This London's across Parkinger Passen in this layer says and

THE LONGEST ACT OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN THE LATE SEE BY related to the palice of Scotland. It extends to thirty-mas follows extend to the transfer of the sections has been been contained.

MR. FALCONER has taken the Princess's Theatre, and will commune the management there on the retirement of Mr. A. Harris.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BALL-CARTRIDGES AT WOOLWICH is ordered to e reduced 100,000 per week.

be reduced 100,000 per week.

SHARSPEARE'S BRIGHINGA was this year celebrated with great celebrate
Balbarat gold-diggings, in Australia.

THE SPIAMER TOXNING arrived at Southampton on Saturday from Opporto with 203 exen. I pwards of thirty of them were in mediately cold in that town. at town. THE VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA) TELEGRAPH COMPANY have lifty offices: tal

Figure 7. Figure 1. Figure

tude for life.

IN AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT just issued a clause which was repealed by
the Bankruppey Act has been resenanced, problibiting Judges of county court
from Judges of the House of Commons.

The Mevineus of the OHENTAL Cut is have resolved on having a fulllength fortrait of General Outrain, painted by bing tooke, for their wals,
and we understand the General has consented to sit.

and we understand the General has concented to sit.

This BOLLING DOWN OF CATTLE has commenced again in Australia, in consequence of the superabundance of animal load.

This GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has granted C555,000 for the construction of a a westless of pathic offices in Calciatta.

This COULDETION OF PARSILOS made by Sir Arthur Asha, at Asian Hall, Cheshire, has been sold, readising 5145 gaineas.

LIST TENANT F. G. GARRIER, of the Cossuck, was last week tried by constructed, at Challand, but being crank while on duty, convisted, and contented to be placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants, not to rise therefore for four years, and to be dismissed from the Gossack.

A FLOCK OF NINELY-SIN SHIKE, belonging to a furning manal Scalaries.

A FLOCK OF NINELY-SIX SHEEP, belonging to a farmer maned Scaleyor, estiling at Serres (Haute-Loire), France, was attacked a few nights since by band of wolves, which killed twenty-three and worried twelve others.

a band of wolves, which killed twenty-three and worried twelve others.

THE NUMBER OF ISTAIGRANTS who entered the port of Quebec from
the opening of the navigation to the 28th of July, 1861, was 15,887, and
during the corresponding period in 1882, 14,737.

A BILL to assimilate the divorce law of Queensland, Australia, to that of
the mother country has passed its second reading in the Assembly
PROSESSON DELLINGER, of Munich, whose work on the "Temporal
Power" recently excited much interest, has in the press a book on the
"History of the Papacy in the Middle Ages."

THE NEW SELF-AUTING REAPING MACHINES, it is said, have acquited
themselves exceedingly well in such trials as they have already received the
larvest.

themselves exceedingly well in each trials as they have already received the larvest.

The Strength of our Channel, Fleet is always a matter of interest to the public. At present the squadron numbers thirteen v. sels of a remounting 417 gms, representing 650-5000 separer, 31,534 tons burden, and having a complement of 5775 officers and men.

A New Variety of the Flying Fish was recently caught about 129 miles from Melbourne, in Australia. It was sevent on inches long i the back had a beautiful rose colour. The flappers or wings were disproportionately large and variegated with irregular spots.

The Great Eastern sailed from Liverpool for New York on Saturday last with a considerable cargo of goods and about 900 passengers. The Cunard steamer Persia sailed from Liverpool for New York of special lation as to which vessel will arrive first at New York.

A Few Days ago an elderly female was found to all apparance dead on the floor of her bedroom in Dublin. On the coroner proceeding to view the body it was discovered to be warm. Friction and other straulants were applied, and the old weman recovered.

On two Neutra Last Week there were such immense shouls of harriest off the north-east coast that the number brought into Whitby Harbour out the two following mornings amounted, at a low computation, to meanly 3,000,000, realising above £3000.

Oranges, which were introduced into New South Wales soon after the colony was founded, are now evented thenes to the value of £50,000 a very control of the rother the colony was founded, are now evented thenes to the value of £50,000 a very

3,000,000, realising above £3000.

ORANGES, which were introduced into New South Wales soon after the colony was founded, are now exported thence to the value of £80,000 a year.

THE LIVERPOOL FUND for relief of the distressed operatives in the membraturing districts amounted to the handsome sum of £20,630 Hz, up to the close of business on Saturday afternoon in t.

case of obsiness of Saduraly filternoon at-t.

IN CUBA upwards of 500 miles of railway are open; in Brazil 100 miles are open or in course of construction; in Chui 425 miles; in Peru 40 miles in Venezuela 53 miles, and in New Granada 50 miles.

AT THE BELFAST POLICE COURT a woman was tried for stealing a coal fler defence was that a woman told her if she sade a man's contained of seven buttons off it that would be a charm, and care a sore font which had troubled her for many years!

Obliged Ser for many years; ARRANGEMENTS ARE IN PROGRESS for building suitable steamers to run a the Red River, Lake Windup 2; and the River Sucarchewan, which is ated to be navigable to wichin about 200 miles of Fraser River, British dependen

Columbia.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLION, on the occasion of the fete of the 15th, granted perdons, communitions, or reduction of punishment to 1003 person contenuated perdons, communitions, or reduction of punishment to 1003 person contenuated for different offences. The National Grants in the Department of the Scine have also stared in his Majesty's clemency, 118 having been relieved from their disciplinary punishments.

LAST WEEK SORE MISCHIEFOR STEASONS amused themselves by violently ringing the bells and throwing stones at the houses in the Queen screecent, Reading. A local paper states that as the circules could not be detected, "some people were actually foolish coungly to think it was blue by a glost."

THE EMPERIMENTS AT SHOKER RYKESS with shot against from targets have developed some carious results. The upper uses of a content from the time results struck the iron target is like that of a birch by a model from the centre. When the point of the cone say that the results are not a stropped, but he surrounding portrions of the shat more between the form described.

The Appears From a Parliamentary structure that the number of a present of the surrounding portrions of the shat more to the property of the surrounding portrions of the shat more between the surrounding portrions of the shat more than the surrounding portrions of the surrounding portrions of the surrounding p

as a cone, and thus produce the form described.

IT APPEARS FROM A PARLIAMENTARY REPUERS that the number of persons who have been certified by the Masters in Larracy to be of uncound mind on an inquiry without a jury, personal to the Act 16 and 17 Vet., c. 70, is 50. The number of hundles reported by the Masters to the Lord Chancellor under the Act 8 and 9 Vet., c. 160, s. 55, has been 74.

THE LORIO PISHOP OF LONDON has appointed the Ray, Alfred Cay to the important charge of the parish church of St. Mary's, Newington-butts, Mr. Cay held the sole charge of St. George's in the flat lad year; and, upon his having accomplished the successful mission of restoring peace and harmony to that distracted parish, he was presented with valuable testimenials from the vestry and the parishfoners.

PRINCE NAPOLICEN, travelling under the name of Count de Members.

FRINCE NAPOLEUK, travelling under the name of Count de Mondon, has left Paris for a tour of ten or twelve days in Switz rland.

FINE HENDRED LOSTON MERCHANTS have pledged themselves to give their employes the situations they now occupy after they return from the war, if they volunteer immediately.

THE LAST ACCOUNTS from the works for boring the tunnel through Mount Couls mention that a distance of 1200 yards has been attained on the French side and 720 on that of Savoy. The air at the former distance is

perceptly pure.

It is CARCHATTED that the actual strength of the Austrian force now in Veneta is 120,000 tools.

A fixed is 120,000 tools.

A fixed is one to sent at the Carchatte Section 1. It is not place that recently tools were not at the Charles Section 1. It is not properly for the granter Office, Regenerated, by the grantenides and director, in acknowledgment of his long and valuable service to this prosperors in the form

LLUSTRATED TIMES.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUSS.

Talmor of the Desett as in Pall-rual. Nor are we note bimself according to his taste, all for retful of politics for a rearc, however, a few items, gathered after different hunting,

treare, however, a few items, gathered after filigent hunting,
of much value.

Maguire, as he is called in the House, has made a clean
He ranks as a Laberal; but if a vote of "want of conin her Majesty's Government should be proposed, as it prosall be next Session, he will vete in its favour. And this is
on why. He has consulted his Holiness the Pope, who told him
Mayaire) that this Palmarsion Ministry "is the worst enemy to
rein of God on the face of the earth." Now, as his Holiness
y kind to Mr. Magnize when he was in Home, paid masked
in to him, and decorated him with some Roman order of
his confidence in this "its worst enemy on the face of
hi?" He cannot and will not do it; and, increover, he has
y recollection of the smulding which he reviewed from Sir
Peel on that starvarion-in-Ireland question which he twice or Pred on that starvation-in-Ireland question which he twice of cought before the House. No, this few runnent is the enemy reh of God, and is "heartlessly usensible to the suferings people;" and it must go. This is the deliverance of Mr. re, and this will be his poricy when the struggle for place shall

re, and this will be his policy when the struggle for place shall received spring.

We alley has also pronounced, and in Ireland too. He has aring up his testiment at Belfast, amongst the Orangement Mr. Whalley had Mr. Maguire are at opposite poles of the dworld. Mr. Maguire is a Roman Catholic and the personal dof the Pope. Mr. Whalley is a stauch Protestant, affects to be for Lather, thinks the Pope is Antichrist, and means to wave rinst him and all his works to the death. In the House of the ms Mr. Whalley can searcely get a hearing for his fiery out of Protestant real. When the Roman Catholic Church or cognute thereto came; above the horizen there are shouts of Whalley? and the stople stranger in the gallery thinks me that Mr. Whalley must be some great Parliamentary whom all the House is desirous to hear. But, also ! it is not itstranger soon doe well; for no somer does Mr. Whalley we the call than he is assailed by all imaginable noises—cheers deprece tory grouns, cross of "Question?" "Sit down?" "Go until the little man is perfectly bowl lend, and the aforesaid of deprece tory grouns, cross of "Question?" "Sit down?" "Go until the little man is perfectly bowl lend, and the aforesaid of deprece tory grouns, cross of "Question?" "Sit down?" "Go until the little man is perfectly bowl lend, and the aforesaid of the House. All this Mr. Whalley knows; but mile of but, of the House. All this Mr. Whalley knows; but mile of but, of the House his mission to Ireland; I at he will not succeed. The form of the person, human or dishered the person of the afore and the person of the person of the person should arise out of the afore and the color that this question in the afore and at a grapher own on that this question had a stranger pheromenent t

nipossing. Estime relieve part of the estimate relieve should refer out of the estimate and a straightful process. In a that a straightful process and added the estimate particles and added the estimate particles and added the estimate particles and makes and the estimate particles and makes and the estimate particles and his familiar north country versus a world have for the some world have recoiled from the contemplation of his usual his familiar north country versus and month the familiar and his familiar north country versus and the familiar to estimate a blant expression of discuss." In the world the expressed discussion familiar to estimate and the world and often heard speak both in a land of the estimate and in the estimate and in the estimate and the estimate and in private, speke like a calcured English gentleman and that ose gas of northern vernacular.

An interesting race is going on on the broad Atlantic between the estimate the Persia and the Great Eastern. The Great Eastern but Liverpool nearly three hours after the Fersia, but telegraphs from histown tell us that the big ship got there before the Persia. The Lar is of Hartington, the other son of the Duke of Beyonshire, is east the passengers of the Great Eastern; the Hon. Mr. Anvesley, It all of Annesley, is another; and last, not leave, of the ones.—Baxter, Rose, Monten, Spolforth, We. The total number is necessary to the continue of them, and a return to some of them—the Marquis of Hartington, for eventher for heit was that matches the world for he want of confidence in the body Government in 18 st, and the way to the Carlon; and then as it Mr. Baxter, he will assuedly be required, for he is the Conserved the local can be familiarly to the Carlon; and then as it Mr. Baxter, he will assuedly be required, for he is the Conserved the way.

For readershave doubless seen a paragraph in the papers touching Wr. Havens and his nesticessful attempts to get catain grievances.

of the way.

Your readershave doubtless seen a paragraph in the papers touching W. Havens and his mancressful attempts to get cartain grievances of a brought before Parli ment by petinon; and possibly they may be thought that he is some monomaniae, and called off their along from the matter at once. Whi, I know something of Mr. Il venue, He is by profesion a barri ter; he was a magistrate of the borough of Colchester; and he is unquestionably eccentricerainly "out of the contre" in which the Colchester Dogberrys Language. In appearance he is specially eccentric, for he wears his hair along over his shoulders, and has a patriarchal beard reaching to In appearance he is specially eccentric, for he wears his hair mice over his shoulders, and has a patriarchal beard reaching to But if Mr. Havens is eccentric, there is a method in his tricity. In fact, he is an able man, and as generous and disincested as he is able. When he was on the Colchester bench he was great stickler for impartial justice, and, in the case of poor people, tempering of justice with mercy; and hence he was frequently ion with his brother justice. The history of the transactic which led to the expulsion of Mr. Havens from the bench the instance of his colleagues is a long story which cannot be discrete but I have a strong conviction that if Mr. Havens could be case fairly represented to the Lord Cancellor, he would be see restored. In short, though Mr. Havers has been imhe has certainly been very roughly used by the aforesaid

teport comes from Australia that Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield vt. and the newspapers tell us that he is the gentleman who ist wrote up the colories and organised colonisation; but they to note another remarkable part of his him. v. 1.81. wheld figured as a hero in one of our English consecution. the desired and convicted on a presention for the abdaction of a tist cas tited and convicted on a presention for the abdaction of a tist larner—an head, a und suffered imprisonment for two yes, I told. Miss Turner was at without presented was inveigled by false a presentations and got over to France. Mr. Wakelishd's object was to induce the hores to many him, but the plot failed, lady was restored to her friends unharmed. This business at the large at the large at the large.

at noise, as I well recember, at the time.

4-son, the photographer, whose views of the first percion of B and have already ever of so much attention, has succeeded in the ascent of the mount di, and has obtained two photographer. Diagother he has a curred lifteen a loss of a valuable ad liften not only us, but to the monoranda of

i.e. hawler was trie. count boards. The interpretation of the country of

the bold of the second of the

THE PORT OF LONDON.

1. STARRAGE With a by Dickled statin meyer. Now a contract of no display the contract of no display and a by Dickled statin meyer. Now a contract of no display and the port of her accordance by part food 'in form the pury of the contract of no display and the port of her accordance by a stone obligive, which stands on the query of the contract of no display and the port of her accordance by the contract of the display and display and the display of the contract of the display and display and the contract of the six of the contract of the six of the display and the contract of the six of the contract of the six of

the ish from the vessels which acted it, and said with it as possible to London. One of the seves it, and said with it as possible to London. One of the seves it, and said with it as possible to London. One of the seves it, and said with it as possible to London. One of the seves it, as to unince. It athwart the set am, going into Bitainessare. Railways have anected the fish but ness of the Port of London, curry all their fish into Yarm onto the seasons which catch the fish, although perhaps belonging to Barking, in the Port of London, curry all their fish into Yarm onto or Grimsby, and forward it by rail. The system has introduced ice stores on a large scale, for without ice this system of transporting fish could not be carried on.

Billingsgate is a very ancient, and was a very important, place in the old times; in fact, it was actually the port and principal landing-place for the city of London after the bridge had been built across the river, as Qarenhithe had been in earlier times—hithe always signifying a landing-place. In the "Chronicon" of John Bompton, Abbot of Jorvault, who lived about 1328, is the following passage:—"If a small ship come up to Bylynge-gate, it shall give one halipriny of toil; if a greater one, which hath sails, one penny; if a small ship, or the halk of a ship, come thereto, and shall lie there, it shall give fourp be for the toil; for ships that are filled with wood, one log of wood shall be given as toll." Until the introduction of steam-boats Billingsgate continued to be the great point for passengers from Grave-end and all the lower part of Kent to land or emburk. From the carbest times there existed what was called the "long ferry;" that was the journey by water from London to Gravesind. It was called the long ferry to distinguish it from the short ferry, which was from the London to the Southwark side of the Thances. The passage by boats called "this boats" was an important besiness, and was regulated by frequent Acts of Parliament. Originally the boats were open boats, having

out.

The introduction of steam navigation and the construction. The introduction of steam navigation and the constract extrasive decks made an immense change in all matters connect to with the Pert of London. Before the age of steam-targs those of East Indiaships which we have alluded to used to bring up at North fleet Hope, near Gravesend, on their arrival from India and China; an immense gang of watermen were then engaged, and the hage, deep ship had to be warped all the way up to Blackwall. As many as fifty extra lands we engaged, and had lets a take for the time they were employed. A week was often consumed in shifting one of these ships from her moonings at Northfeet to the compuny's docks at Blackwall. At the present time a steam-ting frequently gets hold of an East India ship in the Downier had been allowed by the steam-tugs, and as for the wateriam, their region's gone."

The introduction of steam in away the Margate bey, the Gravesend on

In y, the Graverend en the Tkemes v The pack or Fort of I is now crowled with a cory rize and description. If ery port on our own of the minent, the Montgravern, and all the Thomes wi

in the state of the late of the state of the fection, yet it is only sixty years ago that Mr. Symington, one morning in the month of March, took half-a-dozen gentlemen a trip on the Forth and Clyde Canal, in his little boat, the Charlotte Danda, which was propelled by machinery of his invention. That was thirst voyage of the first practical steam-boat that ever existed. vas born then. In how short a time has it become a mighty

The doc's file in the second of the Port of London, for in them is carried on the great business of the foreign trade, the the second of the principal second of the foreign trade, the long trade is the long trade in the long trade in the long trade is the long trade in the long trade in the long trade is the long trade in the long trade in the long trade in the long trade is the long trade in the long trade in the long trade is the long trade in the long tra The doc's of lower to many will part of the Port of London.

An immense have ase has taken place of lare years in the business of the Pert of London, and the business on both sheers of the Thames extend from London-bridge to Woolwich. Pamense watchouses are continually being built for the storage of goods, grain, and other commodities; and there are great establishments for building from ships. The Isle of Dogs, which, a very few years back, was a pasture, is no vectored entirely with shipy nels, in moractories, and warehouses of all kinds. Greenwich, Deptford, and Backwall are included in the upper part of the Port of London, and it may now be considered the most extensive and important of any port in the world.

THRASHING COLZA.

THRASHING COLZA.

It seems doubtful whether, amongst the numerous landitions of the present epoch, it can any longer be called the "age of gas." If the principal part of our public articled left, is said derived from that production of coal-tar, it is no less certain that old is strangeling once more to regain its lost place in the ill minution of private houses, and that important experiments upon the markly-discovered mineral oils of America may lead eventually up results which could never be attained by the ordinary gasworks, to say nothing of the transposition of either animal or vegetable has.

Indeed, for purposes of illumination, the scena, train, and other animal oils may be said to have had their day, not only on account of the sceneity of the best seria and their consequent dearness, but also because of the impurity and small illuminating power of all those of inferior description, unless by chemical combinations, which are applied with a better result to their vegetable brethren. There is one description of vegetable oil, however, which, in its pure native state, continues to held us own a last many new comers—not,

are applied with a occurrence of their vegetaries obstinen. There is one description of vegetable oil, however, which, in its pure native state, continues to hold us own a dist many new comers anot, perhaps, in the point of cheapness, but certainly in many other essent it puriculurs. From colar that bright, steady—it night almost be called gentle—radiance, is obtained which is purhaps best it to for the or imany quiet luxmy of a drawing-room, or for the subdived and yet concentrated light so well adpared to the study. That there are many drawbacks to the lump itself cannot be denied; but colar oil is an institution for which improved uses may be found, and it has become so large an article of count used that within the last few years large districts of country have been devoted to the crops which yield the seek necessary to supply the continual demand both for berning and the manufacture of sorp, as well as in the preparation of hather. It may be a first surpressing to learn that colar is, after all, a relation to cubiage, by the family of edewort; but so it is, biag, in fact, a cultivated variety of the Brassica napus, which, instead of faming a close head like cubinge, has easile, heart-shaped leaves. Rupe is another variety of the same plant.

There are two sorts of cole, or colar, one of which bears white and the other yellow thowers; the latter, being the hardiest, is most commonly cultivated.

monly cultivated.

The color requires a Damy soil, which must be well manured if it is desired to produce a good crop of seed. Using recently broken up from pasture or newly-drained fen is the ight the best for the purpose. The plant is considered to be a good rotation crop to precede wheat, but is, at the same time, supposed to exhaust the soil. It is also sometimes so an to be fed off by cattle and sheep where the land is not adapted for turnips. The good grovers, however, of course devote their crops to the number the of the oil, which is expressed

devote their respect to the infinite tree of the oil, which is expressed in the little of the second from the plant, an operation which is cheed by the stail upon a large cloth, spead upon the ground, and light the stems and lawses are those, the taker moving them the it is the stems and investment from the paker moving them the it is until their contents are the angily bearen out.

The common ition of a spiritual meture that a nerry of calcut trail pred for the

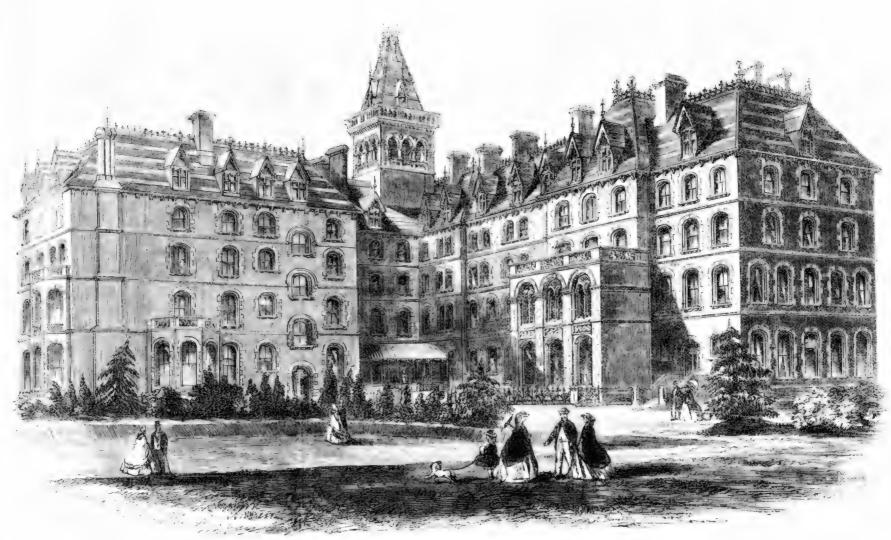
cody a scene in agricultural life botter adapted for the composition of a spirited picture than a party of colar-thrashess, since the variety of position and attends gives ample scope for the artist to exhibit the different figures in one striking and picture-sque group, while the surrounding landsup adds to the beauty of the tableau the necessary harmony of natural objects and the glow of colour which lights the harvest-field.

Loren Pyretrus i N's Gate Winy, "An invitent occurred in the neighharborel of Widner, on Simbay Let, which proceeding the realisantly which disting it below Premare in the distort blay of this not departed, spice of the width of years and the activities of public life. A finite of butters and anti-man we then the widness of butter for Walney Charles, when a degree of the artists of the artists of caught a lady shows in the whoch has been the rest for risk to the distinct by we are the activities of constraints.

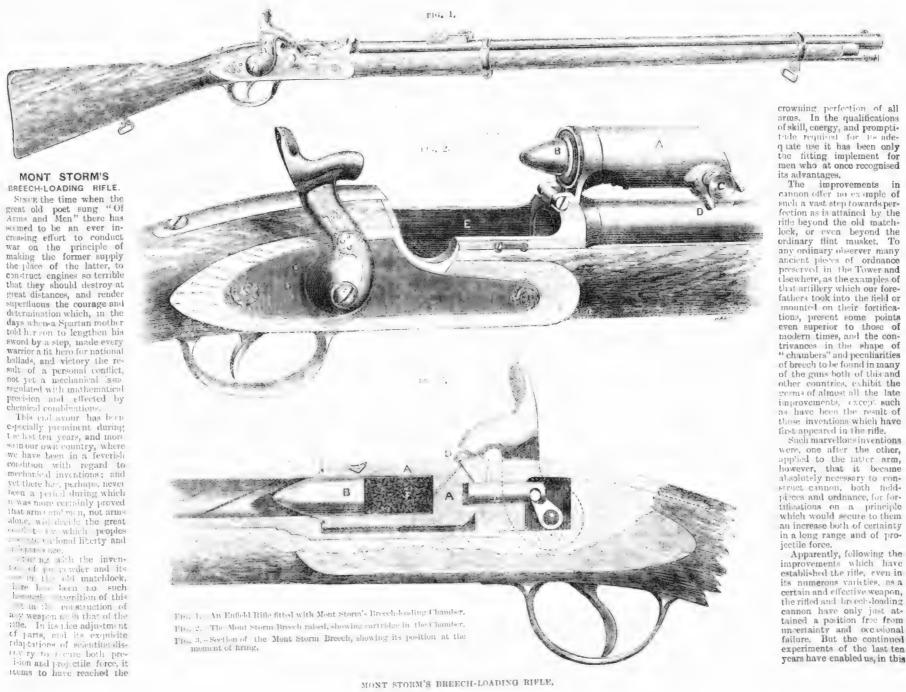
activately results as a learner as dear the left, inthough a perceletion of the formula and between Theorems as offerway respective for the left, and a left of the corresponding of the learner as a learner, and house of this very graphic as this part of the very graphic as this part of the parameters as Lord Palmerston.







IMPERIAL HOTEL, MALVERN (E. W. FLMSLIR, ARCHITECT, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY H. HODGES, MALVERN).



F16. 2. The Mont Storm Breech raised, showing cartridge in the Chamber, Pro. 3. - Section of the Mont Storm Breech, showing its position at the moment of firing.

both fieldpieces and ordnance, for for-pieces and ordnance, for for-thisations on a principle which would secure to them an increase both of certainty in a long range and of pro-

in a long range and of projectile force.

Apparently, following the improvements which have established the rifle, even in its numerous varieties, as a certain and effective weapon, the rifled and breech-loading cannon have only just attained a position free from uncertainty and occisional failure. But the continued experiments of the last ten years have enabled us, in this

MONT STORM'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE,

year's Great Exhibition, where the display of weapons has been an inevitable consequence of European somements, to produce specimens of rule; and breach-leading camon which are at all events marvels of work-manship and of mach and skill, while their capabilities are still early wonderful to show that the desired result may be near enough for all practical purposes. It is not too much to say, however, that the new era of improved firearms of every description was imaginated by those rifles of which the Minic, with its pendiar builet, still stands unrivalled for therough reliability. As the smooth-bere old flint musket, with its great "windage" of the ball, was superceded by the precusion, and that again superseed by the splendid invention which calonizated in the Minic; so that fine area likeli must eventually succumb to some perfect form of breech-healthy rifle. It will be a matter of little surprise to learn that the less maker by including but officers in her Majesty's privice and others, have already reagnised Mort Storm's breech loader, which, in this the qualifications of simplicity, precision, and perfect safety, will, in their opinion, soon be universally adopted.

When the use of the rifle was comparatively inknewn in this country it had already become common in various districts of America; and throughout that Transathante lie rature which delighted us in the days when we were really excited by the adventures of the lackwoodsmen and hunters of the Far West, "Kill hear" and "La Longue Carabine" were "familiar in our mouths as household words." From the novels of James Fernmore Cooper and Dr. Bind to those of Captain Mayne Reid the rifle has been the very pivot upon which the interest of the story turned: while in the less ficitions biographies of Colonel Crock it, and others formed of similar stud, we read of the feats performed with this weapon as entitling than to a great part of the celebrity they enjoyed. year's Great Exhibition, where the display of weapons has been

formed with this weapon as entitling them to a great part of the celebrity they enjoyed.

It is no wender, therefore, that many of the most important improvements in the ride should have been made in America; and that almost the last, and without doubt the best, example of breechloading should be "Mont storm's Rifle," which has been subject to public trial, not only under the inspection of the authorities of the War Office at Washington, but by namerous military officers in this country. On the occasion of its being exhibited at Wimbledon also it obtained the most favourable opinions from men who had for years given to such improvements their constant attention.

The weapon used at the trial at the Washington Arsenal was an ordinary United States' ride, to which Mr. W. Mont Storm's breechloading had been adapted by carting off about two inches and a half of the lower end of the barrel, and changing the part so cut off into a cartridge-chamber.

a cartridge-chamber.

This cartridge-chamber turns back on a hinge on the upper part of

of the lower end of the barrel, and changing the part so cut off into a cartridge-chamber.

This cantridge-chamber turns back on a hinge on the upper part of the burrel (as will be observed in our second diagram), so that when it is in this position the cartridge is inserted from the rear, the powder forward, and the ball towards the stock (as shown by the letter re). Then, by closing down the chamber (a), the powder conce into the reverse position and the ball forward (as in degram three letters a and r), the front of the movable chamber thus forming a joint with the barrel round the ball, and the rear fitting firmly against the breech part of the connection b two a barrel and burt, this connection forming, in fact, a hollow space or bed (2) for the movable chamber, which is unsupported on either side, and, without touching below, bears only against the breech, as shown in our third diagram. The first diagram represents an Enfield ride converted into a breech-loader on this principle.

In order to prevent the leakage usual in these arms a steel valve of peculiar construction is inserted into the chamber so as to enter the place where it joins the borel; the forward edge or c'rele of the valve, which is about the diameter of the bore, rests against the conical side of the barrel in front of the joint; and the hinder circle of the valve, which is of greater diameter, rists against the conical surface of the chamber behind the joint. The effect of this is that the elastic force of the gunpowder drives the valve forward and expinds the two edges or circles of the valve against both chamber and harrel in proportion to their different diameters, so as effectually to prevent anything like leakage. A crank, having its centre upon the axis of the turnbler and its handle in a slot, holds a three-quarter inch bolt (see diagram 3, letter a); this is in the axis of the barrel, so that when the gun is fired, the turnbler axie turning the crank, the handle drives the bolt about one-third of an inch into the berief part of th

Our third diagram, which represents the rifle as it would appear at the moment of firing, will explain the perfect solidity, combined with perfect freedom, which is attained by this beautiful invention, and, by a reference to the separate parts already described and indicated by the letters, it will easily be seen how they fall, by the most simple means, into their proper position.

by the letters, it will easily be seen how they fall, by the most simple means, into their proper position.

When it is considered that the trial before the authorities of the War Office, in the United States, took place only with a regulation Government rifle to which this chamber had been applied, it will be no little recommendation to Mr. W. Mont Storm's invention to learn that in 20 rounds, at 600 yards, there were 11 balls in the target from this rifle, the next two rifles gaining only 7 balls. That it fully stood the fixing of 100 rounds as a test of endorance, and that, while the most rapid firing of the other rifles was 20 rounds in 2 min, 25 sec., in the case of this simple and perfect breech-loader the same number was easily reached in 2 min, 10 sec.

Mr. Storm offered another test of excellence, which consisted in firing his gun twenty times consecutively with loose powder under the breech joints, thus showing that there was no escape of gas, although previously to this test he had fired eighty shots.

His offer to allow his gun to be placed in water overnight, or to suffer it to remain all night in the wet grass, was not responded to by the other competitors, who thus racitly admitted its superior endurance.

Not only the wonderful effectiveness of this rifle, but its perfect.

by the other competitors, who thus raciny admitted as separate endurance.

Not only the wonderful effectiveness of this rifle, but its perfect simplicity, render it peculiarly, adapted both to infantry and cavally soldiers, since it has no lever, either lateral, vertical, or downward, to become entangled in their accontrements; and the opening and closing of the chamber is effected with such ease and rapidity, even in wet or cold weather, that, in the case of cavalry in action, the left band is left entirely from the govern the reins: while from its peculiar hand is left entirely free to govern the reinconstruction a soldier, either lying on the ground or crouched behind a breastwork, can load without difficulty and without raising the

muzzle of his piece.

Then, again, the care with which the gun is cleaned, as well as its perfect strength of construction and the defliculty of injuring the parts, make it a valuable weapon, all the more reliable in consequence of the absence of any delicate mechanism subject to sudden and irreparable injury.

parable injury.

For troops landing on a beach or fording a river it offers the unmistakable advantage that a round fired immediately after shaking the water from the barrel will dry it effectually. In any position, too, where the space is confined it must prove almost invaluable.

When the alteration of an ordinary rifle to one of these breechloaders is effected scarcely any change takes place in its outward appearance, while it has the additional advantage of being both a breech and a muszle leader, not repiting an spacial measurant on, and without the possibility of being overloaded.

Mr. W. Mont Storm especially prides himself areas the fact that

Mr. W. Mont Storal especially prides blowed apon the fact that his invention can be appead even to double board for hambered; and, indeed, as a spiriton weep in it must be substitutely a larged to

is in treaty for the supply of 50,000 as soon as they can be made.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, GREAT MALVERN.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, CREAT MALVERN.

For removed from the ordinary "seaside" watering-place, where croads of hot and excited heliday-molecus through the beach and make the streets resonant during the season of weekly esemsion-trains; equally distinct from those out-of-the-way country quarters, where the weariness resulting from a lare sensational Lendon season is but imperfectly relieved by the drear menotony of agricultural life, which, however peacefuly interesting to these who are actively and healthing employed in the midst of it, grows insufferably indices to the visitor who is left entirely to the resources of a farmeone where every body is too basy to appreciate his insufference; entirely removed from both those is a description of remeat where, without any violent revulsion from the ordinary habits of the visitor, a complete renovation of health and mental tone may be induced; where "society" is not too overwhelming in its claims upon the already juded attention, and the "people," in the form of amalgamated excursionists, have not yet succeeded in taking sudden and risonen possession once a forthight, leaving their representatives meanwhile to occupy all the places of public resort, blatantly self-assertive as to the rights of eparating example of a refuge from the public apporations of

possession once a forthight, leaving their representatives meanwine to occupy all the places of public resort, blatantly self-assertive as to the rights of equality.

For a charming example of a refuge from the pallid apparitions of the six months called "the season," and yet one not so entirely removed from all the echoes of their late existence as to make their midnight appearance the more dreadful, commend us to Malvern.

There, on those glorious hills, where the flagging feet of the blase London tourist gather fresh strength, where the cramped lungs of the overworked or the tired lungs of the overdanced expand with every breath, from whose summit weary eyes look out over the broad expanse of those gardens of Europe which lie around in a varied and glowing usedulation of colour—the rich green and gold and primose fields of Worcester, the knolly Inlisides of Herefordshire, tree embowered; the distant pale blue mountain belt in which the Welsh counties are set, gens encircled by gens, the ravelled ends of hig may be gathered up, its strained thread bound afresh.

There, too, the exile of duty, worn by the work which he has had to do in lindia, or those still more exhausting climates where vitality ebbs fast under any arduous task, may come back to his native air and find it gently temper d to his altered frame by those same hills in which, as in a maternal bosom, the town lies ne-tling—may find a saddened but not unhappy home, even though his own household shall have been dispersed, the dwelling of his boyhood dismantled.

But even in Malvern changes are effected by the increased

household shall have been dispersed, the dwelling of his boyhood dismantled.

But even in Malvern changes are effected by the increased necessities which arise from its appreciation by grateful habitue's and the discoveries of more casual visitors. Since the time when Dr. Gully (who enjoys the envisite reputation of having been "the making of Malvern") kissed the handlef the youthful Queen—now, alas! widoved, but, let us trust, living in the renewed hope which centres in her children and her children's children—the town has grown upon the hillside, the old abbey towers above a score of handsome modern buildings, and the path leading to the steep is skitted by the flowering hedges of picturesque villas. Of all the changes in Malvern since the railway, however, the last is the most surprising; and the visitor who, after a two years' absence, comes suddenly at the terminus, and sees the palatial building to which it leads, may well inquire with whom the enterprise can have originated which led to the institution of an hotel capable of containing as many people within its walls as would have made a Malvern season thirty years age. The Imperial Hotel, which has been erected and established by a company, including some of the directors of the two railways and other geatlemen of local and commercial character, in some degree resembles (as far as its arrangements are concerned) the Great Western Hotel at Paddington; the tantif, which is definitely fixed in every particular, being regulated according to the degree of accommedation required, Of the turlff itself it would be improper to speak here, except by remarking that it enables the visitor to regulate his own expenses, and need only involve an outlay considerably less than that which is reputed at a third-rate "seaside" lodging-house. The building, which is of red brick, with Bath and Forest vone dressings, has been raised, at an expense of £25,600, by Mr. Perkins, of Worester, from the designs of Mr. E. W. Einsile, whose previous reputation will certainly be enhanc But even in Malvern changes are effected by the increased

scory is at an antitude of 100 feet, and is intended for a belvidere and summer smoking-room. The roofs, which are formed of green and purple states baid in bands, have ridges of the same material, with an ornamental iron cresting. The boundary-walls are built of blue liss stone, with Bath stone dressings, and finished with ornamental iron railing; while the lamps surmounting the gate-piers and the richly-foliated iron gates themselves are of a similar character. The building, which is six stories high, with a simb-basement for heating-apparatus and coal-cellurs, is reached by a large entrance-hall on the ground floor, with ribbed and panelled ceiling, from which two spaceous corridors, paved with Maw's files, extend south and east. At the end of the north corridor is a magnificent coffee-room, of fit, by 30th, and 27ft, high, with a ribbed, panelled, and carved ceiling, divided into three bays by rich covered beauty, supported by merile shafts with carved caps and bases similar to the shafts and caps of the lofty windows. The walls are composed of Parian coment, and will be decorated by Moser, Chyton and Bell. Lealing from this splendid apartment are handome balliard and smoking resus, and a literariancy fitted routher-main. The routhing resus on the single the late has a set of locality.

such rougheard ready work as the established.

In an a to the Fisheral time amount had not all all properties of the latter purpose if his also objects as small before the latter purpose if his also objects and the destablished.

In an a to the Fisheral time amount had not heard a began unabout it vergoes on Mr. Most Several principle, list off long hand before a shooly proved by formers specificated.

In an unusual inverse rule this improved apparatus is worshrighly chap in its application to every discriminal of rith and strandy cought according to the Times the principal disjoint or word a south it would be able to shoot of the amount his without wanting for the word of comments.

The further recards of the water in the Theory are to take in the amount of this method of brocch londing, that it only be a list of the water of comments.

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the Malvern Range,

Sin Alan Navil R M'Nau clid on the 8th inst, at Toronto.

Womers and Pomerially.—The fine collection of Worester percebby, which has one been an object of actraction in the Geanine Court of secressive of the late proprietors of the Royal Percebb Works at Wore of This beautiful collection embraces some of the finest specimens of creases are ever produced at the lamous Worester petteries and list sale with the doubt, exits much linest emang connects sorts and collectors.

Foresters Ferra at the Cuystal Palace.—The forester belt chiramonal fere there, and in qualitantitre were to be seen at an early hour weating their way to the scene of their festivities by all cannot of conveyances. The concurred of seedle a subbled to wiress them was immone, and the weather beltz extremely fine the more cheering from contrast with the previous rains the day was one of interscening from contrast with the previous rains the day was one of interscening ment. It was endealed that upwards of 81,000 persons were present in the palace and a notions in the course of two day, while nearly a troot were at the exhibition. This does not look as it has cortion famine had muchoffect on the general prosperity.

THE CAPSILYRO OF THE GANGES.—The inquest on the bodies of the Lascas who were drowned by the capcing of the from ship Ganges was resumed and concluded on Menday. There was some conflicting evidence in the the cacident that beld the ship i but the jury, after consultant the practice of sending skips from one part of the river to another with insufficient ballast was much too common.

LAW IN A PLEASING ASPECT.—In a case recently tried, a poor working south to recover onesovereign which she alleged that she had given between some baffpense to the defendant, who keeps a millimer's shop. The girl pare her evidence in the mess circumstantial manner possible, and account even by the previous of the money. It further transpired that although the defendant is choos, the inspector refused to take the charge, whatever is was.

Montish of trumpets.

New Curota Satto.—The Pourd of Admiralty has fully approved the model of an improved armour-plated cupota vessel invented by Mr. Turo and to be constructed. The tron cupota vessel invented by Mr. Turo constructed. The tron cupota will be fixed instead of unwable, 2005.

one, 50th bread, and 10th deep. Gans will be placed round the vessel from fore to art, and will be able to sweep the water at such a depression that no gun-vessel can approach. She will be fitted with a ram three feet under the artace of the water, cight feet long, and her under-tiller and propeller will be under the water. The ship will carry 26 gens, and her dimensions will be as follow:—330tt, long, 64tt, broad, 25tt, draught, and 8700 tons dislacement.

PATAL PIRE.—A fine that many trees.

on latter the water. The ship will carry 26 gams, and her dimensions whiplacement.

FATAL FHEE.—A fire, that was unfortunately attended with the loss of three lives, broke out het week among the stately manelons in Camberland-street, near Hyde Park. The policement on the beat saw aghare of light in the lower part of the budying; but before becaused alarm the immates the dames as sized on the states, and ext off all means of escape except by the window. Two fire-excepts were specify on the spot, and the terribed and screamles servants, and some other immates, were rescaed; but all attempts to reach Mr. Barrett, the occupant of the manison, and two of the daughters, were magning, and they not mis-emble deaths. The house itself was gareful and these on either side were injured. When the flames were extinguised the bodies of Mr. Barrett and his daughters were discovered shockingly burned, and, of course, quite dead.

A CONFEDERAVE RONSIDIS.—The mysterious ship, "No. 290," about which and the attempts of the Tuscaron to earth her paragraphs appeared in all the papers a low days ago, has now assumed a new degree of importance. It is stated that the vessel was originally commenced by Messrs. Laid, of Birkenhead, on account of the British Government; was rejected as in some respect faulty; that she was sought to be purchased by Messrs. Laid, of the feather their arrival in this country; that the price demanded staggered the southern commissioners, but that this difficulty having her protocopy and the southern commissioners, but that this difficulty having her protocopy and the surface of all practical purposes invulnerable, and will prove to any vessel she may encounter as commissioners invulnerable, and will prove to any vessel she may encounter as commissioners invulnerable, and will prove to any vessel she may encounter as commissioners in the technical and hour, is perfectly sensorthy, for all practical purposes invulnerable, and will prove to any vessel she may encounter as commissioners in the total and hour is p

the arrival of the "No. 220, OUR POLEY IN CHINA.—A despetch from Lord Russell to Mr. Ruse, dured the 7th of July, approving that renthenan's policy in China, adds the folioxing statement of the views of her Majesty's Government:—"If we were to attrained to obtain a relations with the Tapplags, we should find no scattle matherity among them with which any secure regregament could be contracted, and we should be unable to obtain secure trade and the rich productions of China from a rabble who understand nothing but plunder, are are assourge to every place of which they obtain possession. On the other hand, if we were to undertake to put down the Tapping robilion, we should soon be energed in an extensive war, while the Canese Government won a family look on and leave the harden and expone of it to us. The rathonal caurs for us to private is to dend our over trade, to protect the treaty pert, and to encourage the Chinese Government was an authority, and cavalry to overcome the robots and reduces them to subjection. Should this plan fail, greyer questions will arise, non which it is not a present necessary to cater. You will records the stay of the proops at Shamhal we have a the 'telepant's none as the stay of the proops at Shamhal we have a the 'telepant's none as the stay of the proops at Shamhal we have a the 'telepant's none as a large and the research has a present necessary to cater.

confession was, however, to be surpassed by

signature did you write last? - I think it was

ges, net was here handed to the witness, and he dinself, and said that he put his lather's signature was very

natures.
Second you write out this?—Two or three days after in post upon my father's bedy.

Mr. Bovill, who appeared on the part of the care, and who, in the interest of his chem, he to become to dispute this evidence, herengon asked witness whether he did no, swear before the crogate that the will in question was a genuine good to the the significant rate to it was the future? and that the signature to it was his father's

cond, Mr. Boull entered upon the cost-

Ronsell-1 cannot say exactly. I think I have fed about ten cone yames.

Bornl -And you allege that the whole of them are

of twin And you mage that the whole of them are longed?

Mr. Born I - Fo emble your brother to get the property?

Mr. Roupell - Yes.

Mr. Roupell - Yes.

Mr. Roupell - Yes.

Mr. Roupell - O lite \$200 me.

Cross-examination - The improvement I effected were note with the money I obtained from my father by interper means.

Mr. Roupell - Yes.

Mr. Roupell - O lite \$200 me.

Cross-examination - The improvement I effected were note with the money I obtained from my father by interper means.

Mr. Roupell - Yes. I obtained £10,000 from my father the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the my father than the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the my father than the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the my father than the my father than the money I obtained £10,000 from my father than the my

If vist The range allege circle your fine From shell and another Female [15].

in hundreds of other cases of for very, of which even it the parties most wronged are kept in after ignorance, through want of the mest obviously requisite system of investigation.

It is not using too strong a word to say that construction has been created by the abarange discovery that a quantity of genuine Built of England and openpage has been stolen from the mink of the manufacturers. It is carious to remark, that the property does not appear to have been missed unit of the internal actions upon the real papear have been missed unit of their and forgery, together with a power of severitieness at which the hooses public may well stand dismayed. The Bunk has offered a reward of £500 for the detection of the this yes, and a further promise of £1000 for that of the forgers. The come naturally surgests extreme caution to all persons taking bankshots in their examination of the engraving, but we are severely disposed to regard the affair in the spirit of panic which has been displayed in some quarters. We have no doubt that the Bank will make public, as seen as convenient, the means of a radio discrimination of the forged notes from the true. And it is not to be forg attention, whereas the Bank printers coupley an elaborate means of anualizing each successive note, that this process is scarcely within the command of the necessarily secret forger. Every determination of note forget will require a separate place, and to vary the numbers upon the sourious is ne will require almost a constant labour of recongraving. Moreover, every forged note passed into creatiantion will aid the clue by which the criminals are to be detected, especially as the fact of the crime becomes generally known. We have little fear that the perpetrators will bong escape lastice. Meanwhile, the best precaution the public can adopt is the common and simple one of requiring or writing upon every bank noterocaived the nation of the preson paying fa.

The following expusite errostic came out during the trial of a breach of promise case at Guidef

Action 15 and 5 amper: —
Action 15.

It is a leap year, in y Lord. Do you know 2
S buil I can upon you or further you?
A distance I have some from the west,
A relished I not say you I love best 2
C an you live a bachelor arter such a behe till
S booth.

Simpson.
It appeared that pre-center dropped his pecket-book and contents in the street, and the pusoners were seen to pick it up. They converted the mency to their own use, and refused to say anything about it.
Extlemes having to a nive in support of the charge,
The fury round both guilty, and they were sentenced to two months hard hazars.

re marked 704: Long Autories, 151; and

ing at from 3s. to 11s. 6d. grid onto, 2s. to 2s, 2d; and er sollon.

Har Avis Series 11d meaning and the first better ann same first of new distriction of the first better and others. It is do never, 2 fine to 12d, new distriction of the first better of the first per food.

Control of the flow, could, the oft to Us. 6d.; seconds, 16d. it.

Like to 25 per food.

Control of the flow, could, the oft to Us. 6d.; seconds, 16d. it.

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Like to 25 p

POLICE.

VERY SAD: SET YOUNG LANDES SHOULDEN'T STRM.

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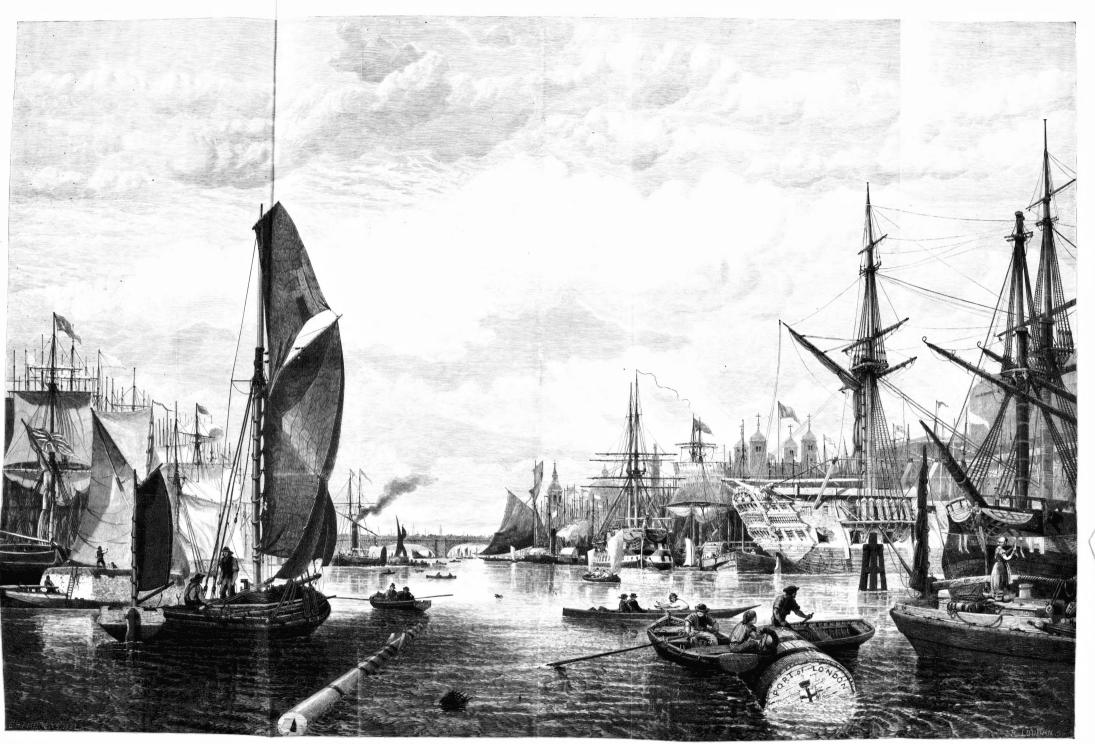
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